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KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after April 9th, 1929, until further Notice (all previous
Time Tables cancelled).

UP TRAINS

STATIONS	No. 1 A.M.	No. 2 A.M.	No. 3 A.M.	No. 4 A.M.	No. 5 A.M.	No. 6 P.M.	No. 7 P.M.	No. 8 P.M.	No. 9 P.M.	No. 10 P.M.	No. 11 P.M.	No. 12 P.M.
Kowloon Dep.	8.40	8.05	7.30	6.55	6.30	5.55	5.30	5.05	4.40	4.15	3.50	3.25
Yau-mat Dep.	8.49	8.14	7.39	7.14	6.39	6.14	5.39	5.14	4.39	4.14	3.39	3.14
Shatin Dep.	7.01	6.26	5.51	5.26	4.51	4.26	3.51	3.26	2.51	2.26	1.51	1.26
Tai-po Dep.	7.15	6.40	6.05	5.30	4.55	4.20	3.45	3.20	2.45	2.20	1.45	1.20
Market Dep.	7.20	6.45	6.10	5.35	4.60	3.85	3.10	2.35	1.60	0.85	0.10	0.35
Fanning Dep.	7.30	6.55	6.20	5.45	4.70	3.95	3.20	2.45	1.70	0.95	0.20	0.45
Shum-chui Dep.	7.35	7.00	6.25	5.50	5.05	4.30	3.55	2.80	2.05	1.30	0.55	0.80
Shum-chui Arr.	7.41	8.45	8.10	7.35	6.60	5.85	5.10	4.35	3.60	2.85	2.10	1.35
Canton Arr.	13.05	12.30	11.55	11.30	10.55	10.30	9.55	9.30	8.55	8.30	7.55	7.30

DOWN TRAINS

STATIONS	No. 1 A.M.	No. 2 A.M.	No. 3 A.M.	No. 4 A.M.	No. 5 A.M.	No. 6 P.M.	No. 7 P.M.	No. 8 P.M.	No. 9 P.M.	No. 10 P.M.	No. 11 P.M.	No. 12 P.M.
Canton Dep.	8.10	7.35	7.00	6.25	5.50	5.25	4.50	4.15	3.40	3.15	2.40	2.15
Shum-chui Dep.	7.17	6.42	6.07	5.32	4.57	4.22	3.47	3.22	2.47	2.22	1.47	1.22
Shum-chui Arr.	7.23	6.48	6.23	5.48	5.23	4.48	4.23	3.48	3.23	2.48	2.23	1.48
Fanning Dep.	7.30	6.55	6.30	5.55	5.30	4.55	4.30	3.55	3.30	2.55	2.30	2.05
Tai-po Dep.	7.40	7.05	6.40	6.15	5.40	5.15	4.40	4.15	3.40	3.15	2.40	2.15
Market Dep.	7.44	7.19	6.44	6.19	5.44	5.19	4.44	4.19	3.44	3.19	2.44	2.19
Shatin Dep.	7.57	7.32	7.07	6.32	5.57	5.32	4.57	4.32	3.57	3.32	2.57	2.32
Yau-mat Dep.	8.11	7.36	7.11	6.36	5.61	5.36	4.61	4.36	3.61	3.36	2.61	2.36
Kowloon Arr.	8.17	7.42	7.17	6.42	5.67	5.42	4.67	4.42	3.67	3.42	2.67	2.42

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From Macao: 8.00 A.M. "SUI AN" (Sundays Excepted)
2.00 P.M. "SUI TAI" (Sundays Excepted)

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HIGH LIFE IN HONG KONG.

THE POWER OF THE CHIT AND THE PENCIL.

BAISA WALLA COMES TO THE RESCUE.

FIND THE SHROFFS GET IN AT THE DEATH.

[By HERBERT FIELD.]

Of the many hundreds of young men who come to Hong Kong during the course of the years, how many actually succeed in leaving the Colony better situated financially than was the case when they landed full of hope, from the liners?

And how many disillusioned young fellows creep up the gangways, almost on tip-toe, to board homeward-bound ships, frequently before their contracts have expired, with nothing to show for their sojourn in our midst save a topee, a few boxwood curios, and a profound pessimism which causes them to seek refuge in the engine-room until the ship is clear of Lyceum Pass?

The Curse of Chits.

To a certain type of Chinese, the foreigner is sent here by the gods to enrich the Chinese people. Also, our dear friends the Indian money-lenders welcome him with open arms and waving beards.

With not one cent in his pocket, a young man can live like a lord. All that he needs is a strong right wrist and a nice sharp pencil. By merely signing a small I.O.U. he can purchase anything from a brandy-soda to a motor-car. What matters that last month's chits are unpaid? Sign up, my lad! Next moon will do.

If "next moon" finds him unable to meet the demands of the shroffs he can flee to the arms of Mammon's disciples. Lo, Baisa Walla or one of his dusky race will be absolutely bursting with the milk of human kindness and thrusts a few hundred dollars into the harassed European's hands.

The shroffs are placated. Of course, there is that little business of Baisa Walla's I.O.U. But the right wrist, although weakened by much signing of chits, performs its last task right well. The European signs double the amount he has borrowed and agrees to pay exorbitant interest.

Broke Again!

For perhaps two "moons," the borrower can meet the demands of his Indian friend. Then he finds that he is broke. Still, why worry? The right wrist comes into action again and again.

Finally, he spends a day or two in an attempt—hopelessly futile—to dodge the worthy bailiff. At night, he suffers the agony of nightmare.

He dreams that his firm have received "wind" of his financial difficulties. They have threatened to discharge him if his case goes to Court.

It is midnight.

The moon lights a silver pathway across the harbour. The last wandering Star ferry has gone to bed. One lone walla-walla is chugging its way across to Blake Pier. The twinkling lights dotted about the Island are outnumbered by the myriads of stars whose reflections dance and scintillate upon the calm surface of the water.

Making a Getaway!

Creeping silently down the harbour, a large sea-going junk steals into the night. Her gigantic bamboo-stayed sail is set and trimmed. Noislessly, the master, mistress, and two folk, well clad, muffled on in an endeavour to assist her slow progress. At the tiller, ever and anon taking an encouraging swig at a bottle of best Plymouth, is our hero.

Shush! He is beating it!

Ah, but off Tai-koo Dockyard the crew of the fleeing junk are suddenly stirred into activity. Far astern, an object which, in the distance resembles a tiny centipede, is creeping along. And, borne softly upon the breeze comes the sound of rhythmic drum-beats. An instinctive fear causes our hero to take a long pull at the bottle.

A cloud which had been obscuring the moon rolls away. Bathed in a

brilliant light, the object astern reveals itself as a huge dragon-boat manned by sixty shroffs. Standing high in the stern of the dragon-boat is a tall, white-robed turbaned figure, dusky as the shades of night, with a long flowing beard.

Emptying the bottle at a gulp, our hero feels a tightening of his heartstrings as he recognises that the drummer is Baisa Walla!

"Boom, boom, boom, boom!"

Inexorably, the measured drum-beats keep the oars in time.

Ashore, the sleeping bailiff hears the tom-tom and stirs uneasily in his bed.

Nightmare Terrors.

At the tiller of the junk, our fleeing hero breaks out into a clammy perspiration as he raises the bottle to his eye using it as a telescope, and notes that the sixty shroffs and Baisa Walla are drawing nearer with every beat of the accursed drum. Lyceum Pass seems oceans away. Nearer and nearer draws the dragon-boat until he can see the bundles of chits crumpling the pockets of the oarsmen. Then, with sheer horror gripping him, our hero lets out an agonised yell and—

"He sits up in bed. The morning sunshine is flooding his room."

"Boom, boom, boom, boom!"

Somebody is rapping on his door with their knuckles, the rapping sounding for all the world like the booming of the drum in the dream.

"Come in," he bawls.

The door opens. He gives a horrified shriek and dives under the bed-clothes.

Entering the room is the bailiff with a writ in his hand and, peeping over his shoulder is the turbaned head of Baisa Walla. Sixty shroffs crowd the stairs.

Yes, Sir, life in Hong Kong is a helluvajamjam!

Diary of Coming Events.

To-day.

(September 20.)

Christian Fellowship Meeting, Helena May Institute, 10.30 a.m.

Polo: Stubbs' Cup Matches. Billiards: Royal Engineers v. C. and P.O.'s Club, Craigengower v. Buffalo Club, St. Patrick's Club v. Police, Garrison Mess v. Police Reserves.

Forbes Russell Company: "The March Hares," Theatre Royal, 9.15 p.m.

Queen's Theatre: "Mother Knows Best."

World Theatre: "The Mysterious Lady."

Star Theatre: "Price of Honour."

Dinner Dances: H.K. Hotel, and Repulse Bay Hotel, 8.30 p.m.

European Mails:—Inward: Europe via Negapatam (Namsang). Tides:—High: 9.58 a.m. and 10.22 p.m.; Low: 3.47 a.m. and 4.30 p.m.

Saturday.

(September 21.)

Ember Day. St. Matthew.

Queen's Theatre: "Mother Knows Best."

World Theatre: "The Mysterious Lady."

Star Theatre: "Price of Honour."

Kowloon Football Club Concert, 9.15 p.m.

Forbes Russell Comedy Company, Theatre Royal, "Good Morning Bill," 9.30 p.m.

Ten Dances: Hong Kong Hotel, and Peninsula Hotel, 4.30 p.m.

Dinner Dance: Repulse Bay Hotel, 8.30 p.m.

Golf: Bogey Pool.

Baseball: Filipinos v. Kiaoona. V.R.C. Night Fete, 9.15 p.m.

Lawn Bowls:—Division I: Kowloon C.C. v. Tai-koo. Division II: Tai-koo v. Yacht Club.

Tennis: H.K.C.C. ground. Winners of A Division v. "The Rest."

Tides:—High: 10.39 a.m. and 10.49 p.m.; Low: 4.27 a.m. and 4.57 p.m.

European Mails:—Outward: Europe via Marseilles, (Kitano Maru), 9.30 a.m.

Sunday.

(September 22.)

17th Sunday After Trinity.

Queen's Theatre: "No Control."

World Theatre: "The Flute of Tears," (Chinese picture).

Star Theatre: "Brotherly Love."

Ten Dances: Repulse Bay Hotel, 4.30 p.m.

Golf: Bogey Pool.

Baseball: H.K.B.C. v. South China.

Tides:—High: 11.38 a.m. and 11.19 p.m.; Low: 5.09 and 5.23 p.m.

European Mails:—Inward: (via Negapatam) papers only.

Monday.

(September 23.)

Queen's Theatre: "No Control."

World Theatre: "The Flute of Tears," (Chinese picture).

Star Theatre: "Brotherly Love," 9.15.

"By Candle Light," Forbes Russell Comedy Co.

Water Polo: At V.R.C., Somerset L.I. v. K.O.S.B. "A," Chinese "A" v. K.O.S.B. "B."

Dinner Dances: H.K. Hotel, Repulse Bay Hotel and Peninsula Hotel, 8.30 p.m.

European Mails:—Outward: Europe via San Francisco (Pres. McKinley), 5 p.m.

Tides:—High: 12.28 a.m. and 11.54 p.m.; Low: 5.58 a.m. and 5.47 p.m.

Tuesday.

(September 24.)

Hong Kong Stock Exchange Settlement Day.

Queen's Theatre: "Road House."

Star Theatre: "Slaves of Beauty."

World Theatre: "The Flute of Tears," (Chinese picture).

Dinner Dances: H.K. Hotel, Peninsula, and Repulse Bay Hotels, 8.30 p.m.

Billiards: Royal Engineers v. Buffalo Club, Craigengower v. Royal Artillery, Somerset v. Garrison Mess, C. & P.O.'s Club v. Police.

Water Polo: Kowloon "B" v. Navy, V.R.C. "B," v. Chinese "B."

Tides:—High: 1.45 p.m.; Low: 6.59 a.m. and 6.09 p.m.

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Fall approaches and Now— THE DOLLY VARDON HAT SHOP

Presents Her Version of the Fall Silhouette
in an "Enchanting" Collection of Fashions for
Every Occasion.

PAMELA

Details of la Mode

One of the most interesting and novel accessories, of the coming season, is the New Bag and Sunshade Ensemble, which we are now showing.

There is collection of Hand Bags of all sorts which merits your attention, as a correct choice of Bag is essential to the success of your Ensemble.

The New Early Autumn Felt Hats are interesting and attractive.

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AFTERNOON

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Materials Suitable to the climate.

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WOMAN'S PAGE.

THE BASQUE REVIVED IN DIRECTOIRE EVENING GOWNS.

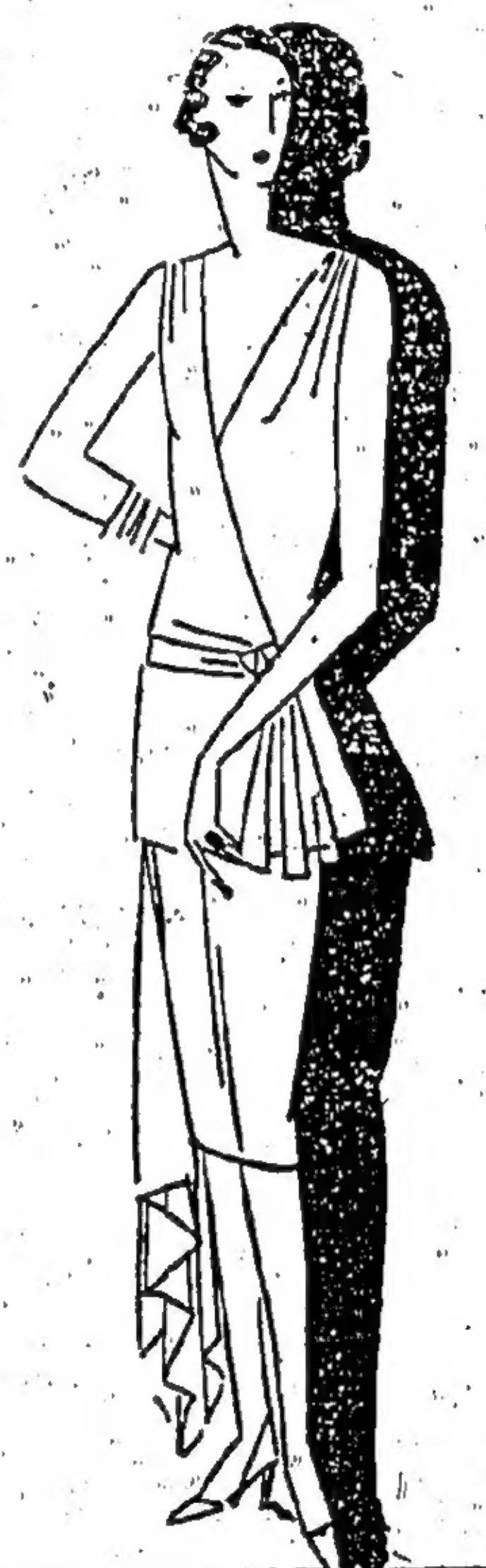
It seems as certain as anything can be in the uncertain world of fashion, that the Directoire line is making a determined effort to come back. Already waists are higher and the brims of our hats are taking to turning themselves up sharply in front. Shall we see the waist almost under the arm pits again, and frilled pantalettes peeping out from under skirts? I don't think so, but stranger things have happened.

One thing is certain, with the higher waistline basques are coming back on evening gowns. There are a couple of French model frocks now in Eve's, both black, having high waists and basques, and very attractive they are too. One is of French taffetas or faille as it is generally called. It has a very full

umbrella skirt which sweeps down at the back and is quite reasonably long in front, a high waistline and a flaring basque. The little bodice is close fitting and has a very charming yoke, deeply cut at the back, of fine white lace which is lightly embroidered with black and silver thread, the embroidery running down onto the faille. A very narrow line of silver outlines the basque and hem.

The second frock is of black velvet. This, too, has a short close fitting bodice, and a note of chic is given by a large pouffe lined with silver tissue posed fairly high on the left hip.

I noticed also a number of very attractive little evening frocks of net and chiffon which I have not space to describe.



The new severe line is well demonstrated in this gown of milky green crepe roman, with its long drapery on the right side.

THE IMPORTANCE OF WINDOWS.

Windows play a large part in the appearance of any room. Where they are few and small every effort must be made to draw attention to them, where they are prominent it is essential that they should receive the right treatment.

The function of a window is to let in air and light, to give an effect of warmth and comfort in a cold climate and of coolness and space where it is hot. An undraped window is bare and unfriendly and does nothing to soften the glare of the sun.

The correct draping of windows is a problem that has many solutions according to your taste, your furnishing scheme, and the climate in which you live, but there is no doubt that the most generally popular material to use at the moment, is curtain net either of silk or cotton. When French or other really big windows are under consideration the addition of side hangings of cretonne is generally a great improvement.

I always think that the buyer of Whiteaway, Laidlaw's has a special flair for choosing cretonnes, and am pleased indeed to have an opportunity of examining each new shipment as soon as it arrives. This week I was shown, not cretonnes, but some exquisite new silk tissues, which would, of course, fill the same function as window drapery, and are wonderfully rich in colour. There are, however, a lot of new cretonnes coming besides, an excellent selection which is now in stock.

I understand that by the time you read this a big shipment of new curtain nets will also be on show. The colours and designs are, I am told, particularly attractive and the prices so reasonable that I expect Whiteaway's "tailors" will be kept extremely busy making new curtains for the windows of Hong Kong.

Pioneer News.

At Repulse Bay the other day I saw two tiny children gravely, and proudly, strutting about the beach in gay coolie coats exactly like that worn by their mother. These little coats, the source of so much innocent pleasure, had been bought, the children's mother told me, at the "Peninsula Pioneer."

I had a look in the shop the following day and found there a delightful collection of new autumn silks, besides a fresh shipment of Kayser stockings. The Peninsula branch of the Pioneer Silk Store always keeps a particularly fine stock of shawls, haori coats and oriental embroideries, besides the newest silks and is a happy hunting ground when you are looking for something a little out of the ordinary either for yourself, or as a gift.

LARGE OR SMALL.

A MILLINERY SPECULATION

There has been more than a suggestion on the part of those who profess to be prophets of the mode, that hats are to be larger this winter, and the draped turban is to give way to the Directoire style bonnet. It is, as every one who takes an interest in dress is aware, almost impossible to predict the coming fashions with any certainty, but there are indications which if followed up are a fairly sound guide. This question of brims, for instance.

The adoption of the high almost Medici, fur collar, which have advanced our coats for several winters, have made brimmed hats impossible, unless they are worn supported on an upstanding bandeau as they were a dozen years ago. Hat bandeaux would be grotesque with short hair, and the long talked of revival of the bun shows no signs of becoming a fact. The latest coats have collars of even more ample proportions than those of last winter, ergo our hats will not have brims at the back. But they may have them in front. A definite attempt is being made, following on the "off the forehead" styles of the spring, to introduce the Directoire bonnet. It is not a style, I believe, which will attain any great popularity, since in the countries where the styles are formed, France and England, the winter winds are certainly not tempered for the benefit of the smart woman, and an upstanding brim offers an admirable "sail area." Besides this the new draped turbans which have arrived this autumn are so very attractive that it would be exceedingly hard to dispossess them. If you want to see how attractive they are have a look at the big shipment of new millinery which arrived this week at the Dolly Vardon Hat Shop. There you will see as well hats with the compromise with the brim which the designers have wisely decided is as far as we shall go this winter. Dolly Vardon hats are always well in advance of the mode, and you cannot go wrong if you select two or three becoming shapes from among this shipment.

There are some charming little coats with fur collars now on show in Lane, Crawford's Children's Department, and fleecy dressing gowns in various pretty shades.

Whiteaway, Laidlaw's have just received a shipment of those lovely Angora Whitney blankets, bound with satin, which make such beautiful and luxurious bed wear for winter months.

AFTERNOON FROCKS

HAVE LONG LINES, AND A SEVERE ELEGANCE.

The most striking feature of the new afternoon frocks is their long somewhat severe line. Sometimes the panels or godets are ankle length, and it is evident in them all that a strong attempt is being made to bring back the long skirt for afternoon as well as evening wear. This, of course, is made more possible by the importance of smart sports wear, for since one can wear the latter with confidence for most afternoon functions, those which demand a more formal style of dress assume an important, commensurate with evening affairs and seem fitly served by the wearing of what would not long ago have been termed semi-evening frocks.

There is, for example, among the Lane, Crawford's autumn collection, a gown of ruby red georgette, in which the godets, escaping from a cleverly tucked hip portion, fall almost to the ground. Another wine coloured georgette is not so long but stresses the new Directoire line at the waist. It is made without sleeves and is accompanied by a little coat of the same material.

The new transparent velvet is interesting. It is used, in black printed with small pink flowers, for a dress with a high waist line and cleverly draped skirt. A less formal frock is made of mimesa yellow crepe de chine, smartly trimmed with drawn thread work. Being cut somewhat after the fashion of a jumper suit, the skirt in this case is quite short.



The large draped collar of white, nylon, and the little glimpse of a matching petticoat give chic to this dress of black crepe de chine.

DETAILS OF AUTUMN MODE.

BAGS, UMBRELLAS AND HATS.

Among the new accessories which have been designed this season, one of the most interesting, novel, and attractive is the ensemble of bag and sunshade, or umbrella. This idea has just made its appearance on the Riviera in the form of what is called a "beach bag," that is a really large flat pochette, covered with cretonne and lined with silk oilekin. Held in two loops under the flap at the top of the pochette is a sunshade covered in the same cretonne, of the new short shape. The charm of these bags is that they are really smart as well as being practical. The same idea is to be used for more formal occasions during the coming season. The pochette and umbrella are both made smaller, and covered in a good quality silk; the bag being lined and fitted in the usual manner. No smarter or more practical equipment could be found for an afternoon's shopping expedition, and one example, which I saw in Pamela's attracted me very much with its chic and harmonious covering of navy silk striped with silver grey.

(Continued on next Column).

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COLD**

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SOME HINTS FROM FRANCE.

We are very economical in our cooking, for we always find a use for everything. Even stale pieces of bread are utilised, and make delicious, tasty dishes.

What about a bread soup, "panade" we call it? Just soak all the odd bits of bread in a little water; then, after straining, bring to the boil with a little milk, salt, pepper, and a fairly large piece of butter.

Stir well, and boil until the consistency of a thick cream; pass through a fine sieve or potato masher, boil up again in the saucepan, and at the last minute add a well-beaten egg.

This soup should be served piping hot, and is really delicious.

I was looking, too, at some of Pamela's new autumn felt hats. One drawer has quite inexpensive shapes running from about \$9, among them some very attractive hats in the new satin felt with insertions of fringes. There is also a collection of model hats in wonderfully soft felt in which the curious new violet blues, apple greens and cinnamon blues predominate.

Another delightful dish is a pain de poisson. This is in reality a way of using up any "left overs" from the previous day's meal. Say there is boiled fish over, insufficient for a cold dish. Mix this with odd pieces of bread previously softened in milk, then pass the lot through the mincing machine, mix well, season with salt and pepper, add a little butter and the well-beaten yolks of egg; beat the whites of eggs to a stiff froth, and stir lightly in; pour into a well-buttered mould or cake-pan, and place in a hot oven.

When nicely browned it can be turned on a dish and served covered with a plain white or tomato sauce. It is just as delicious made with meat, or cauliflower, potato, or any other vegetable.

The same method is followed except that, in place of fish, meat or vegetables, of course, previously cooked, are employed.

Then there is the pudding à la Française. Take about a quarter of a pound of stale bread, crust included, cut into thin slices, and place in a bowl; pour over about half a pint of boiling milk, mix with three ounces of sugar, two eggs well beaten, and leave until the next day, stirring occasionally.

Then add the grated rind of one lemon, two ounces raisins, and, if possible two dessertspoonsful of rum; pour the mixture into a buttered mould and cook in a slow oven.

WOMAN'S PAGE

THE MIND OF THE CHILD.

CHILDREN AND THEIR OWN LICES.

Negotiations are in progress for the establishment of a training centre for the training of Montessori teachers in London.

It is more than twenty years since Dr. Montessori began to develop her now famous "method." A year or two before the War the fame of it reached England and since that time it has gradually been revolutionising teaching methods there. And in most other countries, from China to Peru, in unexpected places like Morocco, Algiers, Palestine, there are to be found nursery schools.

Dr. Montessori is more than the expounder of a method or a system; she is the apostle of what might be called "The Child Movement." In a talk with a representative of *The Observer*, in which her Oeagerness and vivacity somewhat overleaped the difficulties of language and the intervention of interpreters, she proclaimed a children's charter.

"A Serious Person."

Its first point is one which all intelligent mothers and teachers have known from the beginning, though they have not always had the courage of their convictions. It is that the young child is a fundamentally serious person and should be treated seriously, and not as many nursery-rhymers will have it—a fundamentally frivolous person who should be treated playfully.

It follows, for instance, that practically all traditional decorations are wrong. Dr. Montessori calls them "grotesques."

She has been making experiments with thousands of small children to discover which kind of picture most pleased them. She found, among other things, that they preferred their pictures unrealistic; they disliked pictures in which the frame cut the figure (and, incidentally for that reason she has decided that a Raphael "Madonna and Child," a copy of which was displayed prominently in her first school and which has since, therefore, appeared in scores of schools all over the world, is a bad picture for children, for the frame cuts across the Madonna's waist); in short, their theoretical demands seemed to be beautifully in accordance with latter-day aesthetics. She found that Fra Angelico, Giotto, and the primitives were most to their taste.

A Ban on Toys.

Similarly, toys are mostly bad. "It is a well-known fact that children break their toys or soon get tired of them," she said. They, too, are "grotesques."

And fairies? "Dr. Montessori was ruthless. 'They, too, have to go. A child of twelve is much more interested in fairies than a child of seven or a child of five. I am more interested in fairies than any child.'"

She thought children needed serious, active lives. "We build a fine world for ourselves and a fine world for dolls, but no world for the children," she said. "The result is that they are reduced to living in their imagination."

"And might that not have its advantages?" "No, it is like sitting in a theatre all the time instead of living your own life. Dolls," she said, "are growing bigger and bigger; their furniture is growing bigger and bigger. Why not take the next step and let the child inherit the doll's world?"

The Real Children's House.

She hoped that there might soon be built a house for children in which they could live their own lives—in which everything would be proportionate to the size of the children; the doors, the rooms themselves, the steps. She had some photographs of some children in a Montessori school washing the dishes, their clothes, going through a great part of the domestic routine which girls habitually go through with their dolls—only in this case it happened to be the real thing. And there was no mistaking the delight of the young washerwoman. The real children's house, she thought, has not been built yet, though there are in Germany and Holland some houses designed for children which are approaching her ideal.

"Children," she said, over and over again, "have their own lives to lead. They will be different from our lives. We are only beginning to find out what the true child life is. It used to be said years ago that a woman could not go out alone; that this prohibition was in the nature of things, was inevitable and eternal. It turns out to be wrong. Woman has a life of her own, different from man's life, but we are only just beginning to discover exactly what its nature is. Similarly, children can be allowed to have a life of their own, a freedom unknown as yet."

She spoke of it as a battle fought between children and their elders that the relations between the two

SNAPSHOTS OF A MAN ASKING FOR THE BUTTER

By GLUYAS WILLIAMS



For the Small People.

There are some delightful little cardigans for children now in Whiteaway, Laidlaw's. They are made of brushed wool in three colours—pink, sage, and green, with stripes of the other colours. These coats are made in various sizes.

I saw, too, a box of crochet caps for infants, and another of brushed wool hats for older children which I thought very pretty.

parties should be completely readjusted. "But it is a battle which ought to have fortunate results, since the two parties love each other and desire good."

Whiteaway, Laidlaw's are now showing some attractive dress tweeds in toning plain and checked designs, and also fine velour cloth for making coats.

LIGHTING AND SHADING THE EYES.

The artistic relationship between a woman's eyes and her hat is close. All the old masters of art knew this. Accordingly, we never see the portrait of a sleeping woman, or one with closed eyes, wearing a hat. The effect would be too ludicrous for words. Be assured, if it were not so, the great painters would have pounced on so original a pose.

By following the classic artists we follow the most reliable beauty guide in the world.

Delicate Shadows.

Were their living to-day their greatest difficulty in accentuating the beauty of their features would be focused on the high, hard-crowned hats and those of the brimless type.

Apart from the question of colour, certain eyes demand the softening effect of delicate shadows.

Other eyes need no shading technique; they look their best in full view of naked daylight.

This, however, is a problem of light and shade slightly too involved for any but artists to understand. Colour is the saving grace, especially if we augment it by a slight attention to line-study of the more obvious questions.

When to Avoid Brims.

For instance, a woman with large eyes set in a tiny face should never choose a large sweeping-brimmed hat. This is the most obvious of all laws of line. Again, the big-faced, small-eyed woman is on dangerous ground by wearing a brimless, tight-fitting hat.

Coming to colour, we find that of all varieties of eyes those of a greenish cast are easiest to match. All shades of green hats sympathise with green and hazel-coloured eyes. The colour-association of the eyes and the hat in this case is entrancingly restful.

Most of the warm blues in hats set off brown eyes, and, of course, blue-eyed women have the great advantage of being able to wear any range of blue. Light eyes reflect colour, and what can be more charming than this characteristic?

CHINESE CLERK COMMITTED.

MAN WITH A GOOD RECORD.

The Chinese clerk employed at Volunteer Headquarters who is charged with embezzlement and misappropriation of Government funds was yesterday committed by Mr. E. W. Hamilton to the October Criminal Sessions.

Major R. A. Wolfe Murray giving evidence stated that the cheques involved were filled up by accused and that he (witness) had no suspicion that the accounts were not paid, the defendant having produced the receipts on each occasion. The fact that certain cheques were not crossed was explained by witness who said that small Chinese firms were embarrassed by crossed cheques as they had no banking accounts.

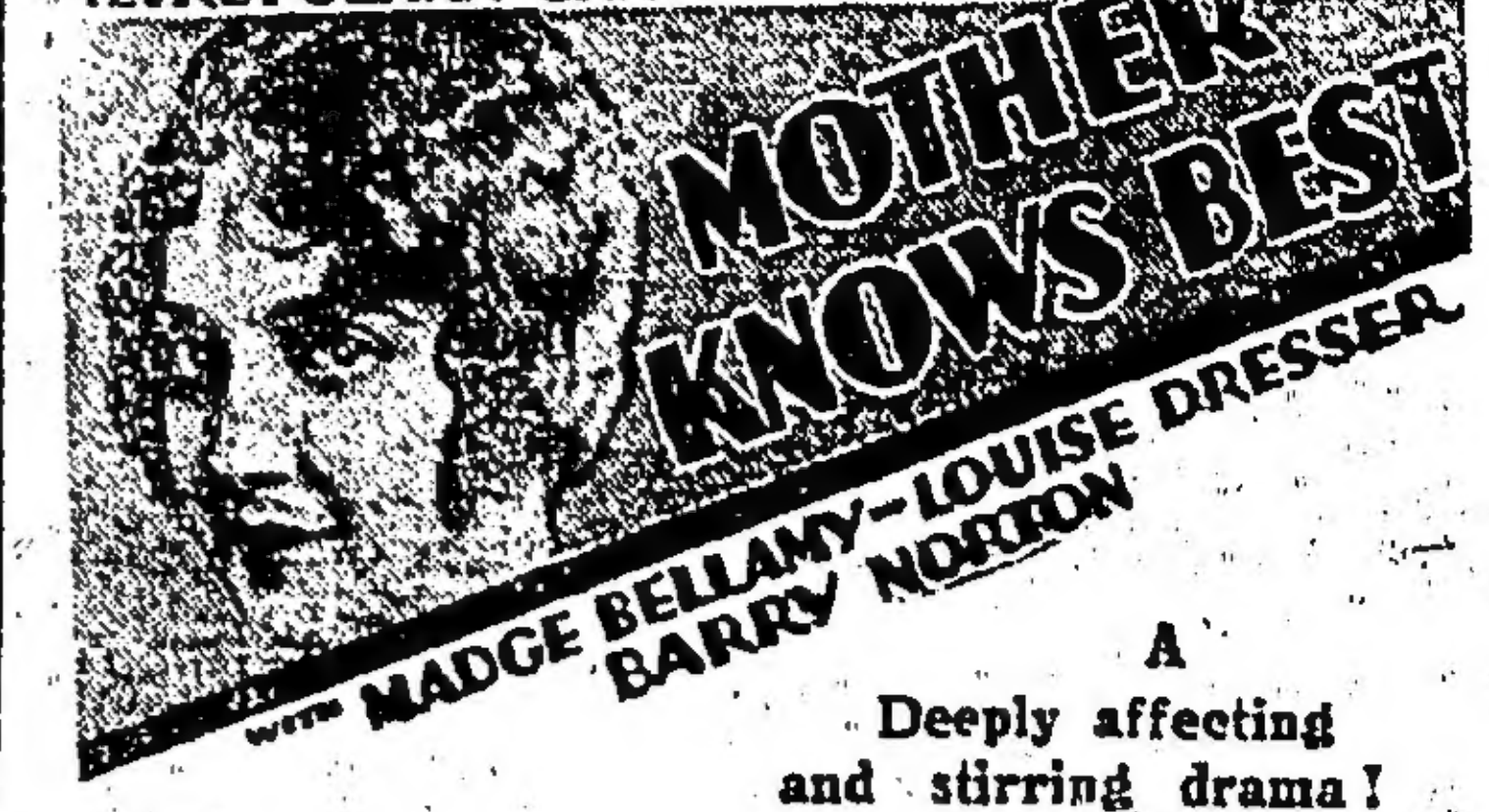
In regard to the Pharmacy account, witness said that he knew a refund was due to the Defence Corp. He had no idea that the defendant had collected the money, but added that it was quite possible that the defendant might have returned the \$21 odd concerned by paying it into the bank before the end of the month, as the cash book had not been closed. In answer to Mr. Losby, witness said that the defendant, since his arrest, had disclosed everything in connection with the accounts and had kept nothing back. In fact, it was the defendant who called witness' attention to the Pharmacy item.

Answering further questions, Major Wolfe Murray said that he was aware that the defendant was the father of four or five children, that he (defendant) had been ill and that there had been considerable sickness in his family. His salary was \$143 a month, which included \$16 rent allowance.

Witness went on to say that since 1912 the defendant had been in Government Service and had a clean record until the present case.

Mr. Losby: I think it is on record that the Commandant of the force has been paying him \$50 a

METROPOLITAN CRITICS PRAISE



GRETA GARBO IN The MYSTERIOUS LADY

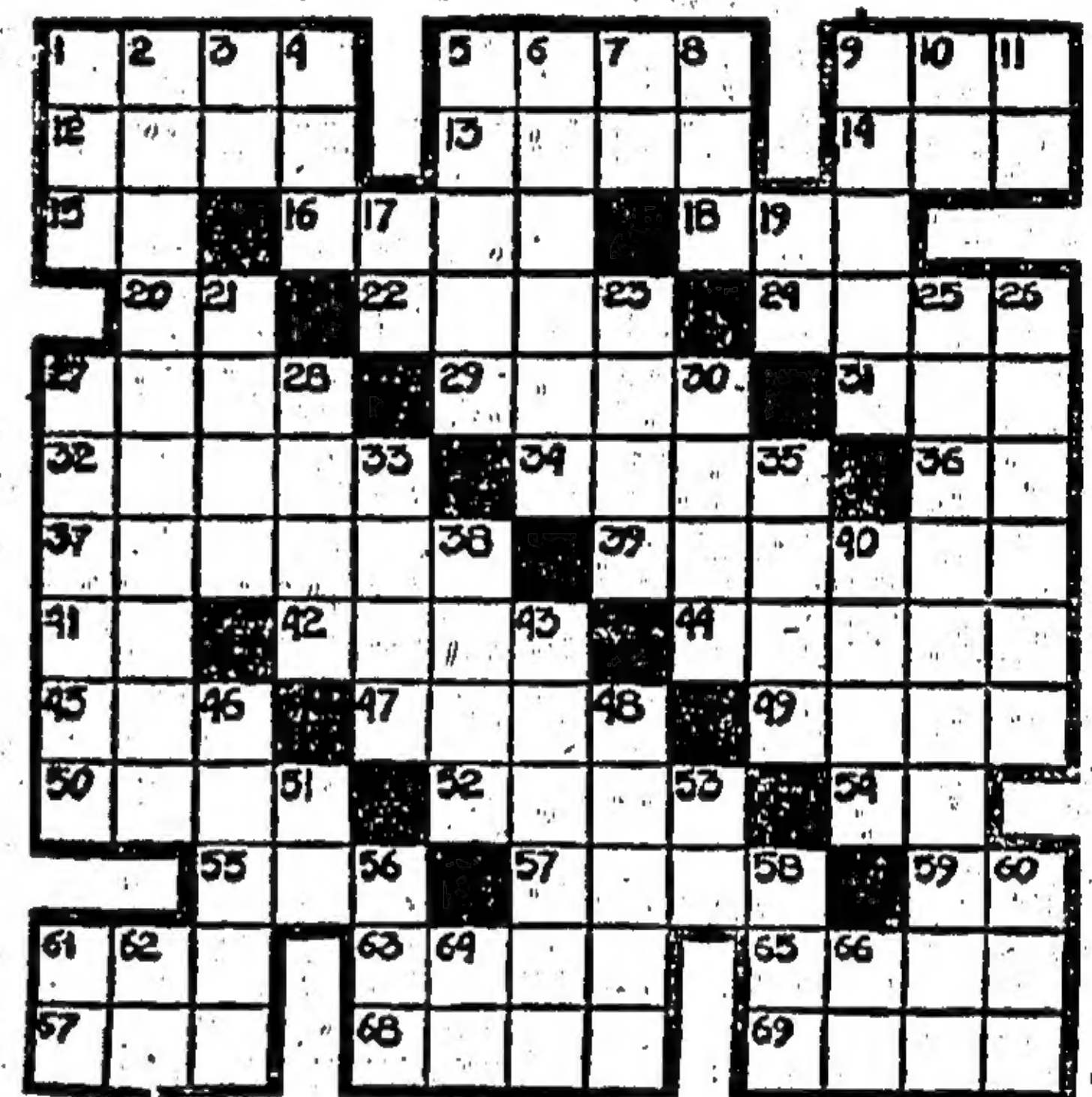
AT THE WORLD TO-DAY & TO-MORROW CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE DAILY FROM 1.15 TO 11.15.

THE PRICE OF HONOUR

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AT THE STAR TO-DAY & TO-MORROW At 5.30 & 9.20.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE.

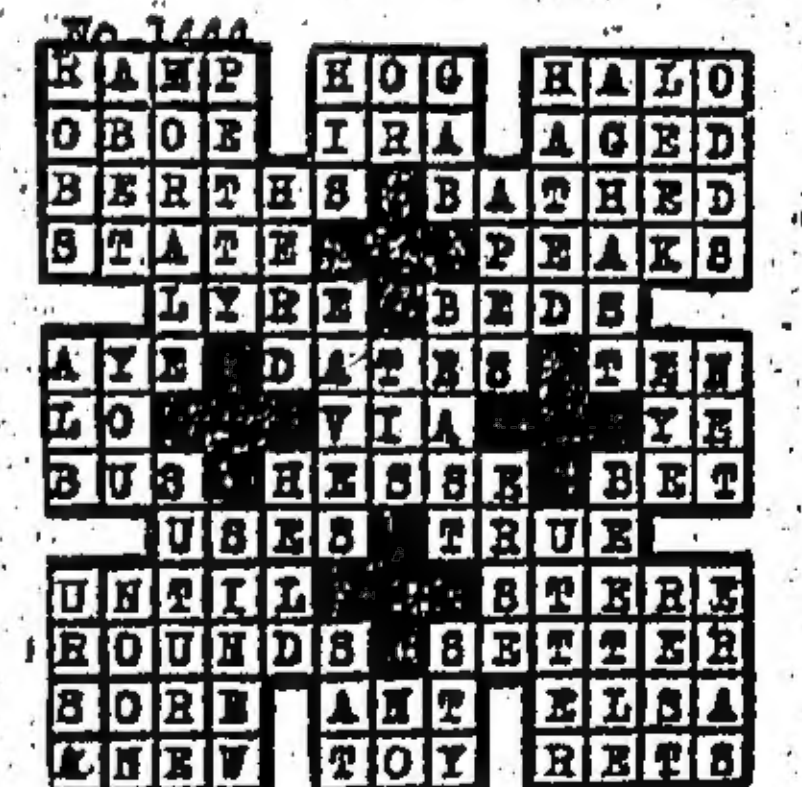


Horizontal.

- 1.—Egyptian singing girl.
- 2.—A garment.
- 3.—African antelope.
- 4.—Tethered.
- 5.—Facility.
- 6.—Goddess of the dawn.
- 7.—Latin fort and.
- 8.—Kind of bird (plural).
- 9.—Article.
- 10.—Pronoun.
- 11.—State of disorder.
- 12.—A continent.
- 13.—Excited with interest.
- 14.—Feet.
- 15.—Conclusion.
- 16.—Satiates.
- 17.—Narrow opening.
- 18.—To act.
- 19.—Pillars.
- 20.—Conductor.
- 21.—A sloth.
- 22.—Underground part of plant.
- 23.—Area.
- 24.—Poetic; distant.
- 25.—Courts.
- 26.—Greek god of love.
- 27.—Disdainful person.
- 28.—A plant.
- 29.—Comparative ending.
- 30.—A number.
- 31.—Inclined walk.
- 32.—Pertaining to.
- 33.—To be indebted to.
- 34.—To give out.
- 35.—Malarial fever.
- 36.—A colour.
- 37.—Small masses.
- 38.—A flower.
- 39.—Consumed.
- 40.—Act of carrying on suit.
- 41.—Pronoun.
- 42.—To join.
- 43.—Stitched.
- 44.—Girls.
- 45.—Exists.
- 46.—To fondle.
- 47.—Fowls.
- 48.—Negative.
- 49.—Plural pronoun.
- 50.—Part of "to be."
- 51.—Exclamation.
- 52.—To carry.
- 53.—To trade for money.
- 54.—Improper in action or speech.
- 55.—Loves greatly.
- 56.—Tests value of.
- 57.—Equipment.
- 58.—Expires.
- 59.—Deliberate.
- 60.—Narrow band of cloth.
- 61.—Chimney carbon.
- 62.—To venture.
- 63.—Very warm.
- 64.—Observed.
- 65.—Beneches.
- 66.—To exist.
- 67.—Type measure.
- 68.—Modern.
- 69.—Equality.
- 70.—Recompense.
- 71.—Conjunction.
- 72.—Pronoun.
- 73.—Mother.
- 74.—Boxing match.

This puzzle took 23 minutes to solve. See how long it will take you to solve it.

YESTERDAY'S SOLUTION.



year as a special reward for good service?—I can't swear to the sum, but I know there has been a personal present of some kind. Witness also stated, in answer to Mr. Losby, that the defendant was on duty throughout the strike and was given a reward of \$50 by the Government.

Mr. Losby: I think I am right in saying that friends have offered to make restitution on his behalf. Yes. It has been refused by the Government. Asked for his personal opinion of the defendant, Major Wolfe Murray said: "I trusted him and looked upon him as a loyal hard worker." If the defendant had applied for help from the Officers of the Corps, he would certainly have obtained it. At this stage the defendant was seen to weep in dock. Mr. Losby at the conclusion of the evidence said that his Worship had had the whole facts of the case put before him and he hoped that Mr. Hamilton would not commit. In committing the defendant, his Worship stated that he felt his duty was to commit the defendant. The Judge at the Sessions would no doubt be given the full facts of the defendant's case and even if the man was not legally represented, everything in his favour would go before the learned judge.

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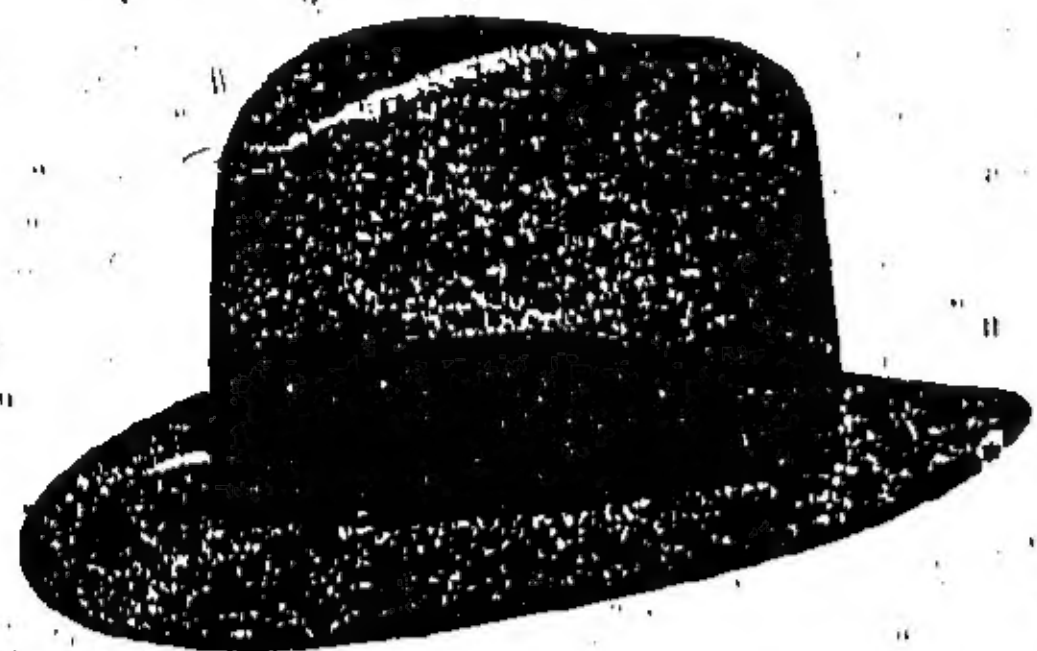
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THE BUDGET ESTIMATES UNOFFICIAL MEMBERS AND GOVERNMENT'S POLICY.

FINANCE COMMITTEE AND RESUMPTION OF SAILORS' HOME.

NEW ORDINANCES PASS FINAL READINGS.

SIR SHOU SON CHOW'S PLEA FOR COMPLETION OF WATER SUPPLY SCHEMES.

As was only natural the major portion of the time at the disposal of the Legislative Council at their meeting yesterday was taken up by the unofficial members who delivered lengthy speeches criticising many points in the Budget Estimates for 1930. His Excellency the Governor, Sir Cecil Clementi, K.C.M.G., took his seat at 2.30 p.m. and the Council did not rise until 4.40.

Prior to the speeches, the Attorney-General, Sir Joseph Kemp, K.C., moved the final reading of three new Ordinances, all of which were passed without comment.

FAULTY CLAUSES IN A BILL CORRECTED.

When the Supplementary Estimates came up for consideration by the Finance Committee of the Legislative Council, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. W. T. Southorn, C.M.G., gave a few details concerning the item referring to the allotment of \$150,000 for the resumption of the Sailors' Home at West Point.

He said that in 1923 an agreement was reached between the Government and the Trustees which was submitted to the Secretary of State, approved by him, and by the then members of the Finance Committee, by which the Government was to purchase the home at West Point for \$300,000 and provide a site in Kowloon. The matter was held in abeyance from 1923 until six months ago when serious steps were taken to re-open negotiations.

Dr. Kotewall Satisfied.

The Government was then asked if it intended to stand to its promise and, naturally, replied in the affirmative. The Trustees then put a new proposition to the Government and said that amalgamation with the Seamen's Institute at Wan-chai was proposed.

Therefore, the Kowloon site be-

came useless and they offered to sell it back to the Government. The scheme was settled on those lines and the Government will pay about \$800,000 altogether and will get the home at West Point as well as the site in Kowloon.

Dr. Kotewall: What for? Mr. Southorn: I believe it is proposed to build on one part of the site and sell the other.

Have you any idea, Sir, what will be built there?—This is a later scheme but I believe it is intended to build a police station.

Dr. Kotewall: I would like to be assured that the unofficial members of the Council have an opportunity of studying the scheme before anything definite is decided upon.

Mr. Southorn: Certainly. I will make a note of that. In any case, it would have to go before the Council.

Dr. Kotewall: Thank you, Sir.

Maintenance of Order.

Before resuming the debate upon the Budget Estimates, the Council passed three new Ordinances upon motions put forward by the Attorney-General. They were: "An Ordinance to amend the Maintenance

Orders (Facilities for Enforcement) Ordinance, 1921," "An Ordinance to amend the Offences Against the Person Ordinance, 1885," and "An Ordinance to amend the Accessories and Abettors Ordinance, 1863."

The first-named Bill proposes to insert in the principal Ordinance in place of the present section 12 a new section which will provide that where the Governor is satisfied that reciprocal provisions have been made by any British possession or protectorate for the enforcement of maintenance orders made in Hong Kong he may extend the principal Ordinance to such possession or protectorate and that thereupon the Ordinance shall apply as though the references to England or Ireland were references to such possession or protectorate and the references to the Secretary of State for the Colonies were references to the Governor of such possession or protectorate.

The draft of this part of the new section 12 was supplied by the Secretary of State.

The Council then resumed the debate upon the estimates.

SIR H. E. POLLOCK ON "DISAPPOINTING BUDGET."

OUT-OF-DATE HOSPITAL AND LACK OF PLAYING GROUNDS.

AVIATION BACKWARD IN HONG KONG.

Sir Henry E. Pollock, K.C., said that he had been asked by his Unofficial Colleagues to make the main speech dealing with the Estimates for 1930 on behalf of all the Unofficial members. In the matter of the Sai Kung Road only his Honourable friend, Mr. Braga, did not see eye to eye with the rest of them, and he would doubtless indicate, in due course, his reasons for that dissent.

"At the outset, Sir," he went on, "we have to confess that we find the Budget for 1930 somewhat uninspiring and disappointing."

"In his remarks on the first reading of the Appropriation Bill for 1930, the Honourable Colonial Secretary admitted in effect that the Government had not adopted a forward policy in material works, and this is obviously so when one comes to consider some of the Colony's pressing needs which still await fulfilment."

"One of the foremost of such needs is a new Government Civil Hospital."

Government Civil Hospital and Asylum.

"Our Government Civil Hospital is hopelessly out of date. It goes back to the early days of the Colony and an entirely new structure is one of our most pressing needs. It is difficult to keep clean and is unhygienic according to modern ideas. It is also at times very overcrowded. There is no isolation block—the maternity wing is inadequate—the X-ray room is damp and unsuitably located."

"In his speech on the Budget for 1929 (see Hong Kong Hansard for 1929, at page 74) the Honourable Mr. E. R. Hallifax, then acting Colonial Secretary, after stating that expenditure for a new Government Civil Hospital must be faced in the near future, said that 'expenditure for beginning the Government Civil Hospital at least will, I expect, be asked in the Estimates for 1930,' and it is very disappointing to the Unofficial Members to see that no provision for the long-promised up-to-date hospital is contained in the estimates now being presented to us."

"Moreover the accommodation in the asylum, which is now grandiloquently described in the estimates as a mental hospital, is most defective: the quarters being cramped and there being no proper exercise ground for the inmates."

"In connection with the hospital we desire also to suggest that there should be two resident doctors, and that more Chinese probationer nurses should be trained, if possible."

"We should like to add a few remarks, on subject cognate to the hospital, namely, dispensaries and clinics."

"In his interesting Report on Malaya, Ceylon and Java, which was presented to Parliament in December, 1928, the Right Honourable Mr. Ormsby Gore referred to the excellent work which was being done in the Federated Malay States by travelling dispensaries, which 'quite apart from their value to the sick population, have a tremendous propaganda value in inducing villagers to have recourse to diagnosis and treatment.'"

"We note with pleasure that this principle has been recognised on a small scale in the provision of a Harbour Dispensary (launch; item No. 50 on page 48 of the estimates. This principle might be extended with advantage to outlying districts of the New Territories."

"Mr. Ormsby Gore also mentions the numerous clinics which have been established in Singapore—8 for men and 3 for women—for dealing with venereal disease and the extensive instruction which is given there for combating that dread complaint. In this matter of the provision of clinics and instruction this Colony appears to be behind Singapore."

The Prison.

"Our prison accommodation is very insufficient. A few years ago, we thought that we were well on the way to better times but the fine new edifice which we had visualised crumpled like the walls of Jericho at the first trumpet-blast of financial depression, and we are left with \$300,000 worth of foundations now buried under the sands of Kai Tak."

"We are glad to note that the Government is providing in item 21 on page 45 for dentistry in the gaol, and we hope that the prisoners will also receive the benefit of the services of the new dental surgeon, who is now being budgeted for, for the first time, and, in passing, we should like to be informed what are the duties of such dental surgeon and to what classes of Government servants he is intended to give his services."

"We welcome the initiation of a specially trained gaol hospital staff: a measure which is aptly described by the Honourable Colonial Secretary as a 'long delayed reform.'"

Printing in the Gaol.

"Whilst conceding that printing is a suitable occupation for certain classes of prisoners, we are opposed to the enlargement of the printing appliances in the present gaol for the following reasons:—

"The prison is overcrowded, and the proposal to erect a printing shop within the prison at a cost of \$100,000 will make congestion even worse. On this ground alone the unofficial members are unanimously opposed to the printing scheme."

"Moreover to sink at the present time \$100,000 into a building that may before long be demolished with the removal of the gaol to a larger and more suitable site is a waste of public money for the sanction of the expenditure of which the unofficial members feel they are constrained to withhold their approval."

Water.

"Another pressing need is an adequate water supply."

"It seems most regrettable that Your Excellency is not even now able to lay before us definite water-works extension proposals under the second section of the Shing Mun scheme, seeing that the full needs of Hong Kong Island are not (as we gather from Mr. Henderson's report) met, under present arrangements, and even with the pipe-line across the Harbour and the building of the Aberdeen Reservoir, up to a later period than the year 1932."

"Also it must be borne in mind that the construction of the big Shing Mun dam, which apparently is the cornerstone of the second section scheme, will take many years to complete even after the plans for it have been drawn up and decided on."

"We consider it a matter for grave criticism that the Government in connection with our water supply disregarded the unanimous advice of the unofficial members, given in this Council on the 4th November, 1928, urging the Government to bring the pipe-line across the Harbour."

"On that occasion, I, speaking on behalf of all the Unofficial Members of this Council, said as follows:—

"As regards the water supply, we notice that the estimates for 1927 do not provide for the bringing in of the water from the Shing Mun Valley across the harbour as was originally intended; and we are disappointed to find that the Colonial Secretary's remarks, in introducing the Budget, contain no reference whatever to so important a matter as the securing of an adequate water supply for the Island of Hong Kong. It is good news to hear that the first portion of the Shing Mun Valley Scheme will place the water supply of Kowloon and of

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our shipping beyond any probability of shortage for an indefinite period; but we think that steps should promptly be taken to put the Island of Hong Kong in an equally satisfactory position; for, as you, Sir, are well aware, we have, notwithstanding repeated increases in our water supply on the Island during the past 25 years, constantly found ourselves under the necessity (in some cases for periods of several weeks at a time) of having a restricted water supply in certain districts of this Colony—a procedure which is not only inconvenient but also contrary to the interests of public health. We, therefore, consider it of vital importance that the original intention to carry the pipe line across the harbour should be proceeded with forthwith."

"All those remarks were made by me on behalf of the whole body of the Unofficial Members, but the matter of bringing the pipe line across the Harbour was then viewed as being of such urgency and importance by my Unofficial Colleagues that my Honourable friend Sir Show-son Chow (speaking on behalf of himself and his Chinese Colleagues, Dr. Kotewall) referred to the matter again in his speech (see Hansard 1928, at page 78), in the course of which, after referring to the hardships which the Chinese suffered from a policy of water restriction, Sir Show-son Chow said:—

"We, therefore, urge that no matter what other minor plans the Government may have in mind for increasing the water supply on the Island, no matter what reasons the Government may have for not proceeding with the Shing Mun scheme, some scheme for bringing water across the harbour should be carried out as soon as possible."

"The Government, however, thought fit to disregard the united advice of the Unofficial Members of this Council in the matter which the result that more than eighteen months of valuable time were wasted, in failing to take steps to bring the water across the harbour, and indeed the pipe line will, apparently, in all probability not be completed for several months."

"Passing on, we note from your summary of the cost of our water-works and their maintenance that you do not consider that the receipts from water services give a reasonable return on our past expenditure and you hint that in a year or two we shall accordingly have to pay extra taxation in respect of water."

"But, Sir, we do not see why the present residents of this Colony should be saddled with long past expenditure upon waterworks which has been paid from time to time out of revenue, nor can we agree with the principle that all Government expenditure ought to produce a revenue which will give a reasonable rate of interest on the capital expended."

"In the course of your speech, Sir, at the last meeting of this Council you said:—

"The aim of the Government is to give every house connected with the waterworks, both on Hong Kong Island and the mainland, a full supply of filtered water throughout the year."

"We venture, however, to express grave doubts whether, unless the Government very speedily indeed gets on with the construction of the big dam at Shing Mun, it will be reasonably practicable for the Government for some years to come to discard the rider main system."

"We would, therefore, most strongly urge the Government to press on with the plans for the construction of the big dam in the Shing Mun gorge and with the building of the dam itself."

"We do not know whether the present position of uncertainty is due to divided opinions within the Government or not, but what we do suggest is that Your Excellency might appoint an advisory Committee from the residents of the Colony with technical knowledge, who, we feel certain, will be able to assist in arriving at definite recommendations and whose advice will, we believe, be of great assistance to the Government."

Public Health.

"Next we turn to the question of malaria. We note with pleasure the advent to this Colony of the Hon. Dr. Wellington, one of the experts on this subject, who, we understand, has been working on a comprehensive scheme for the improvement of the Public Health of the Colony, and whose recommendations we hope to see shortly laid upon the table of this Council."

"In the meantime we heartily approve of the new staff to assist him in his labours which is proposed in the estimates for 1930, for hitherto Dr. Wellington has been rather in the position of a General without an army."

"There can be no doubt that it is necessary to wage war upon the malaria-bearing kinds of mosquito, especially at Repulse Bay, Stanley and Tai-po and in the Kowloon foothills."

"In this connection the following quotation from the report, already referred to, of the Right Hon. Mr. Ormsby Gore seems worth attention:—

"The importance of adequate training in hygiene and preventive medicine can hardly be overestimated. Every practitioner in a tropical climate should be a sanitarian. The value of measures for the protection of the health of the individual and the community is well recognised in Malaya, where so many successful pioneer workers in the field of sanitation and anti-malaria measures have set an example throughout the East. It is remarkable, therefore, that a Chair of Public Health has not so far been regarded as essential in the College of Medicine. A strong and vigorous department organised for research and experiment, for post-graduate studies and refresher courses in conjunction with the departments of bacteriology, pathology and tropical medicine, for additional training of the assistant surgeons, and for instruction to Sanitary Inspectors in close association with the Singapore Municipal Health Department is urgently required."

"In Hong Kong there is at present no Board of Health whatever, but the question seems well worth consideration whether it would not be advisable for the Government to establish such a Board, under the Presidency of the Hon. Dr. Wellington, for preventive and research work, seeing that the present powers of the Sanitary Board in regard to Public Health are very ill-defined."

"The question also arises whether this Colony ought not to contribute more than it does now to schools for research into tropical diseases."

Education.

"Instruction in agriculture ought to form one branch of the Government's educational curriculum and to be taught in the Government and Vernacular Schools."

"In Ceylon, Malaya and the Dutch East Indies much has been accomplished, the rice-crops having been largely increased per acre by scientific means alone, and many new cereals and plants have been introduced."

"The Right Hon. Mr. Ormsby Gore in his above-mentioned report, when dealing with Ceylon, at page 74, points out the proved utility in Canada and other parts of the Empire of cinema films as a means of disseminating instruction regarding the best agricultural practices, the result of experimental work and research, and the treatment and prevention of insect-pests and plant diseases, and he also points out that the Films Committee of the Empire Marketing Board is now engaged in formulating plans for an interchange of instructional films between different parts of the Empire."

"Mr. Ormsby Gore also points out (on page 123), when dealing with Java that, in that Island, the best method of reaching the agricultural peasant has been found to be by means of a staff of trained native lecturers."

"Also we suggest that instruction be given in the above mentioned schools in sanitation, hygiene and anti-malaria measures and that endeavours be made to instruct the

(Continued on Page 5.)

THE BUDGET DISCUSSION.

(Continued from page 5)

peasants in the outlying districts of the New Territories in the above subjects by means of trained native lecturers.

"Likewise, under the heading of Education, we suggest that the curriculum of the University and of all other teaching institutions where English is taught should include a review of the progress of this Colony from 1841 up to-day, upon similar lines to your Excellency's interesting review of the progress of the Colony from 1890 till 1928, as reported in the Hong Kong Hansard for 1927, at pages 58 to 65.

Markets.

"The cost of living tends steadily upwards and we require markets and yet more markets to be built in order conveniently to serve the different districts of this Colony, and incidentally it may be remarked that markets produce considerable revenue.

"In our opinion a small market which was unanimously recommended at a meeting of all the members of the Sanitary Board and which need only cost about \$10,000 should be erected in Kowloon Tong, because that settlement is a long distance from any existing market.

"We note with regret that, owing to shortage of staff and pressure of other work, little progress has been made this year with the Sai Ying Pui new market, only \$20,000 being spent out of a vote of \$200,000. We especially urge that this building be vigorously proceeded with during the coming year, and that the full proposed allocation of \$200,000 for 1930 be spent during the coming year.

Port Facilities.

"Hong Kong's one great asset is the Harbour; almost everything which produces prosperity is ranged round it. Hong Kong without her harbour, her shipping, her godowns and her docks might as well not exist.

"There are great developments in front of us—bigger ships, many bigger ships than have ever before entered our harbour, will be running to this port in the near future, bigger possibly than we are at the moment able to deal with.

"Is the Government sufficiently providing beforehand for the new conditions as regards dredging and buoy accommodation?

"The Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock Company is, we know, notwithstanding the difficult times through which the Colony has passed, making gallant efforts to keep pace with the rapidly changing conditions of the port by widening the entrance to their big dock in order to accommodate the biggest class of ship at present contemplated, whilst the Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company is keenly alive to the necessity of increasing its wharf accommodation and negotiations to this end are now in progress with the authorities concerned.

"It is to be hoped that the Government will do all within its power to assist these negotiations to a successful conclusion. The cost to the Godown Company of the necessary extensions to cope with the situation in the future will be considerable but is regarded as essential in the interests of a port of the size and importance of Hong Kong.

Statistics of the Port.

"We have noted with pleasure on pages 24 and 26 the provision in the estimates for re-establishing a statistical department under the aegis of the Import and Export Office. We agree that these statistics ought to embrace all phases of Hong Kong's trade and thus give a clear indication of Hong Kong's commercial position.

Playing Grounds.

"Another of our pressing local needs is the provision of adequate and sufficient recreation grounds. This Colony has arrived at a stage in its development when this matter has to be faced fairly and squarely, seeing that it is part of the curriculum of every school in this Colony to instil into every scholar the value of outdoor exercise and physical culture. One has only to read the report of the Director of Education in order to appreciate this, and on any day, and at any time one has only to wander through any part of the Colony to get an idea of what a hold the love of sport is getting on all and sundry. It ranges from the small boy who plays with a shuttlecock in the streets or kicks a ball about in Statue Square to the vast crowds who attend football and other matches.

"Your Excellency has appointed a Committee to go into this question of providing more playing grounds, and no doubt we shall receive many valuable recommendations from them, but we most strongly urge on the Government the conversion of certain large areas into what we would like to describe for want of a better term, as 'Municipal Recreation Areas,' and in particular we have in mind

the low level area between Aberdeen and Deep Water Bay, and the area round the foot-hills of Kowloon known as 'The Park,' and the Shatin Valley.

"In a cosmopolitan Colony like Hong Kong it is desirable to encourage the coming together of the various nationalities in friendly intercourse. What better means can there be to assist this than in the field of sport and on the public recreation grounds of the Colony?

"Whilst dealing with the subject of recreation grounds, we desire to draw attention to the fact that the recommendations of the Kowloon Residents' Association regarding the making and equipping of sufficient playing grounds for the children of Kowloon have not yet been carried out by the Government, and in particular we desire to ask why no provision has been made in the estimates for 1930 for the promised children's playground between Salisbury Road and Middle Road. We would also inquire why sufficient fencing has not yet been put round the children's playground in Chatham Road, as has been repeatedly urged upon the Government.

Open Spaces.

"There is also the vital question of earmarking unbuilt-on spaces as lungs for the Colony; open spaces for dwellers in the congested districts.

Aviation.

"We now turn to aviation. Following, as we must, the general trend of events in China we cannot help being struck by the keen interest taken by the Chinese in aviation and the efforts being made by them to create a network of services in various parts of the country.

"When one considers the difficulties of communication, the distances to be travelled and the general want of modern facilities, and when one realises that we are by air travel only about six hours from Hankow, two hours from Wuchow, two and a half hours from Kweilin and ten hours from Shanghai, one can get some conception of the great possibilities of aviation.

"We have an aerodrome in the course of construction but aviation is still backward in this Colony. Singapore has its flying club financially supported by the Straits Settlements Government and a club at Colombo is under consideration whilst in India there are about 12 similar associations. Flying clubs, such as we refer to, can provide an arm to the volunteers and the police in case of trouble and at the same time those who are prepared to take up aviation on a more permanent basis are given an opportunity to familiarize themselves with the science in its early stages.

"Mr. Vaughan Fowler, the representative of the Far East Aviation Company, has laid before your Excellency a detailed scheme for a flying club similar to those I have already mentioned and we are glad to note that you have given it the Colony's financial support in the Budget for 1930. The very substantial provision appearing on page 32 of the estimates is indicative of your Excellency's belief, which we share, in this means of communication in the future and of its practical application to this part of the world and in particular of Hong Kong's vital interest in it.

"At the same time we hope that the new Labour Government, which is obviously anxious to promote the interest of the Colonies to the utmost of its power, will see the reasonableness of the Imperial Government making a larger contribution than £100,000 towards our aerodrome.

"We feel that this matter of a much larger contribution being made by the Imperial Government is of so much importance that we make no apology for quoting the following extract from the speech made by my Honourable friend, Sir Showson Chow, voicing the collective views of the Unofficial Members of this Council, in his budget speech of the 4th October, 1928 (see Hong Kong Hansard of 1928 at page 85):

"The inability of His Majesty's Government to contribute more than £100,000 towards the cost of the Aerodrome instead of paying three-fourths of the total cost is very disappointing to the community, after it had been told that the Secretary of State for the Colonies had actually proposed to the Imperial Treasury three-fourths of the cost as being its equitable share of the outlay. Feeling that the Secretary of State would not have accepted this proportion as representing the Imperial Government's just obligation unless it had appealed to him as eminently fair, as I may say it does to us, we earnestly hope that further strong representations will be made to the Imperial Government to increase its contribution to the full three-fourths. The Aerodrome, while it will be a valuable local asset, will be a still more valuable Imperial asset as a vital link in the communications of the Empire."

"The present Unofficial Members of this Council, who now number eight against six a year ago, unanimously endorse the above view expressed by all the Unofficial Members last year.

Broadcasting.

"Broadcasting is an important modern method of communication, of which this Colony has not availed itself to any considerable extent.

"We are not here referring to the transmission of musical programmes for 'bright young people,' but to something far more important; things that are likely to contribute to make Hong Kong the commercial centre of a large area—that is to say, the distribution of all kinds of market quotations, shipping news, news of the world, in short everything that is likely to be of interest or value to commerce and shipping.

"To-day our range is about fifty miles but with an expenditure of about \$200,000 and an annual contribution of about \$80,000 we could have an effective range of 400 miles.

"Consider, for a moment, the man in Foochow whose news from here is always four days old or the merchant at a place like Wuchow. What a boon an effective broadcasting system from Hong Kong would be.

"On the value of broadcasting for propaganda purposes we need not dwell, for this is apparent.

"The Right Hon. Mr. Ormsby Gore, in his report already referred to, after pointing out that considerable progress had been made in Ceylon in the development of a broadcasting service, says, on page 193, in regard to Java:—

"There are no less than six broadcast transmitting stations in Java. News, information, entertainment and education are transmitted to listeners in different parts of the Island. In wireless telegraphy there is the very large high-power long and short wave station at Malabar and a newer short wave station nearer Bandong. These communicate direct with Europe and with the United States of America and lower down he says:—

"Such developments are far ahead of anything yet accomplished in the British Colonial Dependencies."

Military Contribution.

"On page 12, item 33 of the estimates and on page 100 we notice some rather puzzling figures regarding Military Contribution.

"For instance, the revised estimate for 1929, \$3,317,768 on page 12 is not repeated on page 100.

"Are we to understand that this latter figure and not the approved estimate for 1929, which appears as \$3,088,388 on both pages 12 and 100 is being paid for military contribution this year?

"In connection with military contribution, we should also like to know whether such contribution is paid upon profits from the Colony's sales of investments.

"We submit that it is seriously open to question whether such profits ought to be subjected to military contribution."

Road Between Causeway Bay and Quarry Bay.

"We see from the estimates for Public Works Extraordinary (item No. 18 on page 84) that a sum of \$15,000 is budgeted for in connection with a small portion of this road.

Sal Kung Road.

"We notice on page 88 of the estimates (item 110) that it is proposed to construct a new road from Kowloon City to Sal Kung at an estimated cost of about \$1,170,000.

"Whilst we are of the opinion, that having regard to the great rapidity with which the Kowloon Peninsula is developing it is desirable to provide facilities for further development and expansion, we are of the opinion that there are a number of schemes far more pressing than the proposed Sal Kung Road, and which need putting in hand and completion before this proposed road is brought under consideration. Many of those schemes are indicating to-day. For the above reasons we are of the opinion that it is premature to proceed with the proposed Sal Kung Road.

Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.

"We see, from page 100 of the estimates, that it is suggested that a Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve should be created in this Colony and that in the coming year a sum of \$23,265 is there budgeted for as the first year's expenditure.

"We are of opinion that the formation of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve may to a certain extent detrimentally affect the Volunteer Defence Corps, and that that Corps serves a far more useful and practical purpose.

"We consider that the Royal Naval Reserve is unnecessary here and that Naval work should be left to the Navy; and we shall vote against the item for its establishment in the Appropriation Bill for 1930. This item, apparently through inadvertence, does not include the sum of \$2,832, mentioned on page 100 of the estimates, for the proposed personnel of that Reserve.

"The sum now budgeted for is only a beginning, and doubtless a larger annual grant would be required in the not distant future.

Canton-Kowloon Railway.

"Our railway to the border shows a better return than before, but it can hardly be regarded as a successful venture until such time as the Hankow-Canton Railway is completed and the loop-line at Canton is built.

"We desire to take this opportunity of assuring your Excellency that all sections of this community most heartily support you in your untiring efforts to maintain the most friendly relations with the Chinese authorities in the neighbouring provinces of Kwangtung and Kwangsi and also with the Chinese Central Government at Nanking.

"We also trust that the rumoured negotiations for connecting Canton with Hong Kong by telephone will prove successful, because every link which joins Hong Kong to Canton is of mutual benefit to both places.

Loans.

"It may well be asked how are all these schemes to be financed. We are of opinion that much as we may regret it, we have now arrived at the parting of the ways—we cannot continue to pay for the permanent works out of current revenue—posterity must contribute to the benefits posterity will receive. We are of opinion that although it may be possible to make economies in many directions, nevertheless current revenue is obviously insufficient and a carefully considered policy of municipal loans must be resorted to.

Treasurer's Memorandum on Revenues.

"We notice a paragraph in the Treasurer's Memorandum on Revenue, which states that arrears of premia are due from the Kowloon, Tong Estate and the Praya East Marine Lot Holders; and we should be glad to be informed what is the amount of the arrears of premia which is due from each of those bodies respectively.

"In connection with the Praya East Reclamation, we should like to know when the Government proposes to put up lights along Lockhart Road on that Reclamation, so as to enable motor vehicles to use that road at night as well as by day, between Arsenal Street and Percival Street, and thus to avoid entirely the tram route at night for that distance.

Remarks on Various Items in the Estimates.

"I will now bring this long speech to an end in the orthodox fashion, by firing off at the Government, on behalf of myself and my Unofficial Colleagues, a broadside of remarks and questions in regard to various items in the estimates which have not yet been dealt with by me.

"1.—On page 6 we notice an item 'carriage, chair, etc., licences \$230,000,' and would suggest that, in future estimates, it would be interesting to have a separate heading for motor vehicle licences instead of lumping them together with chair and rickshaw licences.

"2.—On page 2, in connection with the item 'Public School Fees,' we should ask the Government to consider whether the fees charged in public schools ought not to be reduced.

"3.—On page 9 we notice the item 'Message Fees \$160,000.' Does this mean wireless message fees, and, if so, why are the estimated receipts for 1930 less than those for 1929?

"4.—On pages 19 and 20 we notice the items of \$2,000 and \$500 respectively for Afforestation in the Northern and Southern Districts of the New Territories respectively, and would suggest that in future years that expenditure might be doubled.

"5.—In connection with the Post Office (page 31) we suggest that the accommodation on the ground floor and in the basement is insufficient for its requirements.

"6.—On page 27, what is the meaning of the sudden appearance of two new items:—

10 Coal for offices \$5,000
20 Rent, light and water allowances for slippy staff 2,034

"7.—On page 27 we notice that, although the Government Marine Surveyor's Department already has four launches, namely, one steam-driven, H.D.3 and three motor-driven, H.D.6, 7 and 8, the Harbour Department is asking, in addition to the new motor-launch for the G.M.S. Department, now under construction, an additional motor-launch for this Department and also a new launch for the carriage of stores and relief.

"In view of the fact that every shipyard in the Colony can now be reached by bus or tram, with a considerable saving of time over travelling by launch, and also that (see page 27) the Marine Surveyor and his 13 Assistant Surveyors receive conveyance allowance, the necessity for the use of launches by the G.M.S. Department is limited to the inspection of vessels lying afloat in the harbour which are not numerous enough to warrant any increase in the number of launches allotted to the G.M.S. Office beyond the four completed launches above referred to.

"In these circumstances we suggest that the unfinished new motor-launch be utilized for other purposes to be determined later and that the second new motor-launch and the new steam-launch be not built at all, seeing that the Kau Sing, which (we understand) is capable of steaming at 9 knots on one boiler, seems to be eminently suitable for stores and relief work.

"We would add that other sub-departments of the Harbour Department seem to have numerous launches under their control and that if, by chance, an additional launch is occasionally required by the G.M.S. Department, that Department ought to be able to obtain it for the special occasion by applying to another sub-department in the Harbour Office.

"Incidentally we are informed that the Staff of Government Marine Surveyors has grown to such dimensions that it seems doubtful whether there is sufficient ship-building and ship-repairing work now going on in the Colony to keep them all fully employed.

"8.—On the same page, 27, we notice the item 'training expenses of G.M.S. in England \$20,045.'

"We should like to know why the Government is to be held responsible for the training of the Government Marine Surveyors in England and also why the amount for such training has increased from \$7,200 in 1929 to \$20,045 in 1930.

"9.—On page 30, we would ask for an explanation of the new item 'Allowance to 17 Diesel Engineers at \$120 each.'

"10.—In connection with the new item on page 31 'Inspection Officer (Fire Brigade) \$5,400,' we should like to be informed as to the necessity for such an inspection officer and what duties he is to perform.

"11.—With regard to the item on page 38 'launch to replace S.D.3, \$30,600,' we understand that this launch was wrecked near the Fotau Mun in returning from a picnic excursion, at Shek O—a very unusual route—and we should be glad to learn whether the Government has given instructions in order to prevent a repetition of such costly picnic proceedings at the expense of the revenue of this Colony.

"12.—We should like particulars of the 'Building grants \$80,000' (item 28 on page 63).

"13.—On page 85, item 51 'Kowloon British School,' we regret to see that the Government only proposes to spend in 1930 \$80,000 on this work out of a total sum of \$725,000 required to complete the school. Why is this?

"14.—In connection with item 57 on page 38 'Port Works \$2,000,' this suggested expenditure seems to us to be wholly inadequate in view of the need which has existed for many years past for the building of an arm to the Typhoon Refuge at Yau-mat, in order to ward off the damaging effects of a typhoon wind from the South. We venture to hope that this work will, therefore, receive the early attention of the Government.

"15.—In connection with the Grants-in-aid, on page 101, my Honourable friend, Dr. Tse, desires us to draw attention to the fact that a grant-in-aid is urgently needed by the Mun Sang College which is the only Anglo-Chinese Middle School in Kowloon City.

Conclusion.

"We have not attempted to deal with the recommendations of the Salaries Commission, which are not included in the figures of the present Budget, because we presume that these recommendations will be later on brought before us by the Government in due form, by motion.

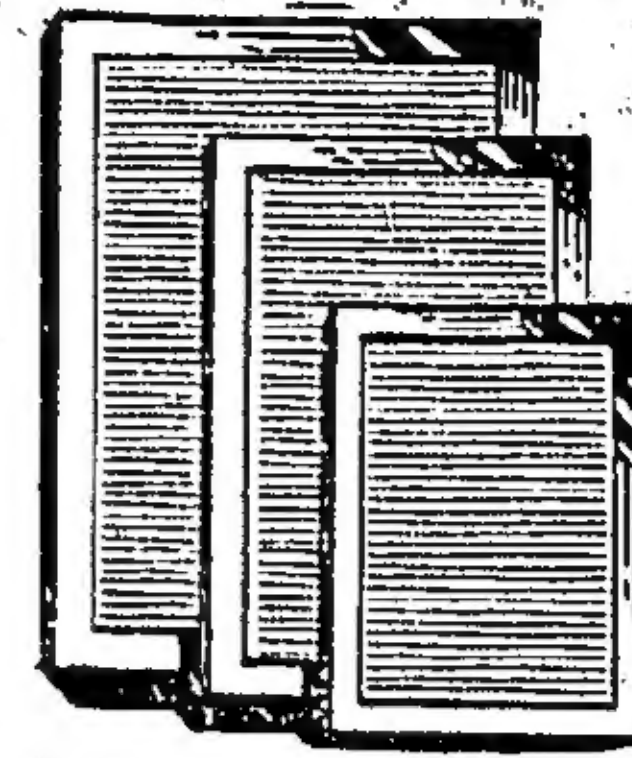
"The European Members of this Council consider that the time has now arrived when an area of land should be set apart by the Government for the making of golf-links by members of the Chinese Community. They understand that this will be one of the points referred to by the Senior Chinese Unofficial Member of his speech.

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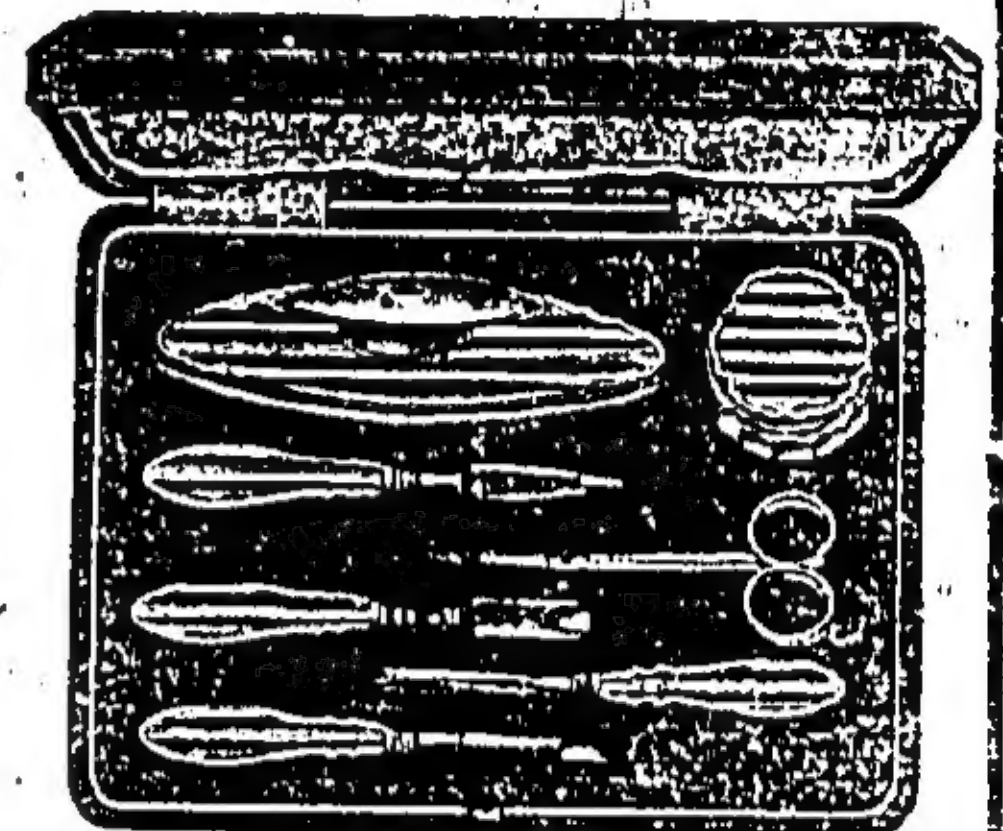
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PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on MONDAY, the 23rd DAY of SEPTEMBER, 1929, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Shamshuipo, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, commencing from 1st July, 1898, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 24 years less three days.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in Square feet	Annual Rental	Upset Price
1	New Kowloon Island Lot No. 1276	At Long Street, Chuk Street and Maple Street.	As per sale plan	About 16,710	116	25,110

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No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in Square feet	Annual Rental	Upset Price
12	New Kowloon Island Lot No. 1276	Junction of Alpha Street and Chuk Street, Shamshuipo.	As per sale plan	About 4,900	34	7,440

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No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in Square feet	Annual Rental	Upset Price
3	New Kowloon Island Lot No. 1276	At Long Street, Chuk Street and Maple Street.	As per sale plan	About 6,085	42	10,615

INTIMATIONS.

THE HONG KONG POLO CLUB. LADY STUBBS' CUP.

TOURNAMENT Play for the above Cup takes place Every MONDAY and FRIDAY, during SEPTEMBER, Weather Permitting. By kind permission of Lt.-Col. LITTLE and OFFICERS, and of Major LAKE and OFFICERS, Military Bands will play as follows:—
13th SEPTEMBER—Band 1st Bn. Somerset Light Infantry.
20th SEPTEMBER—Band 2nd Bn. K.O.S.B.
Tea and Refreshments will be available, and Members are invited to bring Guests. [3929]

NOTICE.

Mrs. J. O. MATTOX.
I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that I am not Responsible for any Debts incurred by My Wife CHRISTALINA DE OLIVEIRA MATTOX from the 12th DAY of AUGUST, 1929, the Date that She Left Her Home.
JOSE DE OLIVEIRA MATTOX. [3982]

NOTICE.

HONG KONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held in the CITY HALL on FRIDAY, 27th SEPTEMBER, 1929, at 5.45 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Annual Report and Statement of Accounts for the Year ended 31st August, 1929, and of Electing Officers for the ensuing Year, etc.
E. M. BRYDEN, Hon. Secretary. [3984]

HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

DRAFT Programmes and Entry Forms for the SIXTH EXTRA RACE MEETING to be held on MONDAY, 14th OCTOBER, 1929 (Weather Permitting), may be obtained at the RACE COURSE, HONG KONG CLUB, and CAUSEWAY BAY STABLES.
Entries CLOSE at 12 O'CLOCK Noon on MONDAY, 30th SEPTEMBER, 1929. [3979]

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WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory, at 4.50 p.m., stated:—

The anticyclone over in China has increased slightly in intensity. The typhoon is situated near or over the Macleodfield bank, moving west. Another typhoon is indicated about 250 miles east of the Bashi Channel, its direction of motion is at present unknown.
Local Forecast:—N.E. winds, fresh, cloudy, rain later.

THE TYPHOONS.

Manila, September 9, 7.30 p.m.—A typhoon is reported in about 115 deg. Long E., and 16 deg. Lat. N., moving W.
Another typhoon is reported in about 126 deg. Long E., and 21 deg. Lat. N., moving N.N.W.

Editorial and Business Offices: 11, Ice House Street. Tel. Central 12.
Night Editor (Wanchai Office): Tel. Central 4511.
London Office: 21, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C. 4

The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, SEPTEMBER 20, 1929.

UNIQUE OCCASIONS AT WASHINGTON.

Eight years ago there was an international gathering at Washington which one of the British delegates described in his address to that assembly as an event "unique in history." It was—and in more ways than one. It was the first time great nations had met in conference voluntarily and decided actually to limit armaments, but it was much more than that. It was the first time in history that one nation had voluntarily surrendered its position as a dominant Power—and that nation was Great Britain. For more than two centuries she had been "mistress of the seas," and at the Washington Conference of 1921 she gave up claim to that paramount title—not under pressure, but freely as an act of self-denial in a great cause. Great Britain voluntarily surrendered her naval dominance, and the United States simultaneously abandoned any ambition there may have been to wrest that proud title away. Such a compact was certainly "unique in history," and very shortly Washington is to become the scene of yet another unique event, the natural if tardy sequel to what happened eight years ago. The Prime Minister of Great Britain is to meet the President of the United States and finalise the negotiations which have been going on through diplomatic channels with a view to reaching an Anglo-American understanding regarding naval construction. This agreement arrived at, the way will be open for another conference of the five great Naval Powers early next year in London.

The British and American Governments have already notified France, Italy, and Japan of their plans for next January, at the same time plainly intimating that a favourable result of the proposed conference cannot be attained without their full and sympathetic co-operation. Especially is this the case in regard to plans for limiting the tonnage of destroyers and submarines. Regarding these latter craft, it is a significant fact that while Germany's use of this weapon brought down upon her general moral censure, all the Powers at the Washington Conference in 1921—save Britain—favoured its retention. Great Britain suggested that the use of submarines be abandoned, but the proposal met with no support—nor will it in January if the British delegates should again bring it forward. American public opinion, as voiced in the Press, strongly protested against the retention of the submarine, but American official influence at the Washington Conference could do nothing more against French opposition than restricting the uses that may be made of a submarine in war. Italy sided with France on this issue, and Japan held aloof, but latest reports from Tokyo indicate that the Japanese naval authorities are now strongly opposed to the abolition—or even any restriction—of submarines. Japan considers them the most effective defensive weapon against a superior fleet—as no doubt they are, as they are also most effective in waging war against merchant shipping. It will be probably found that Japan, at the January

conference, will definitely line up with France and Italy in declaring that the sinking of merchant ships, with their crews, passengers, and cargo, is a legitimate line of naval strategy which it would be foolish to abandon.

The question of destroyer tonnage is linked directly with the submarine issue. The modern high-speed, heavily-armed destroyer is the obvious antidote to the bite of the "viper of the sea." Destroyers are the main defence against submarines, and in future wars naval experts expect the principal duties of the destroyer to be anti-submarine work. No other class of vessel was more directly responsible for the protection of sea traffic during the Great War. Convoys under destroyer escort rarely sustained loss through submarine attack, and not a single British Dreadnought was torpedoed by a submarine during the periodic cruises made in the North Sea behind a screen of destroyers. These fast fighting ships are the deadliest foe of the submarine, and if abolition of the under-surface craft is impossible, then destroyer tonnage must be maintained at a figure which may be regarded by the experts as affording adequate protection against the submarine. Britain does not fear the position thus created. The submarine menace will increase her difficulties, as it will increase her expenditure, because she will have to organise "all auxiliary craft against it." But that it will imperil our security I do not believe," said Mr. Balfour at Washington in 1921, adding:—"I do not know whether all my friends around this table can speak with equal confidence of their position." There was a bitter controversy at the time over the submarine issue, and it seems likely there will be again, but the argument will not be of Britain's seeking. It was France who prevented the Washington Convention putting any limitation on the quantity of submarines and on other auxiliary craft. Next year Franco-Italian opposition may be strengthened by Japanese support in which there will be no reduction of destroyer tonnage.

Naval problems look different—and in fact are different—when viewed from varying angles. Some Powers are vitally interested in the Mediterranean, others are not; some are more concerned with the North Sea, the North Atlantic, or the Pacific—but Britain has a very vital concern in all the waters of the world, and her position is proportionately the more difficult when disarmament is discussed. Further definite progress towards the reduction of naval armaments can be made quite easily if the naval Powers really wish it. The Anglo-American conversations on the subject are most satisfactory and encouraging, but there yet a more general will to disarm at sea. If such a disposition had been in evidence at Washington eight years ago, much more drastic measures could have been taken, but the general will was then lacking. The more recent breakdown at Geneva has not been forgotten, but since that abortive three-Power conference a great change has come about in Anglo-American relations, giving ground for the hope that other naval Powers will fall into line in this great effort for peace. The two great English-speaking nations to-day understand each other better than they ever did before. The great mass of public opinion in the British Empire and the United States is overwhelmingly in favour of closer understanding and friendship between the two. President Hoover is not permitted by law to leave the country for the purpose of making a friendly visit. Mr. MacDonald is not only able but anxious to cross the Atlantic in order to meet the Chief Executive of the great Republic, and discuss with him the few remaining points at issue concerning co-operative plans for naval reductions. The British Premier's visit to Washington will be a unique occasion, and it will be the earliest visit of thoughtful men and women of all nationalities that this Anglo-American reunion will speedily lead to drastic reductions throughout the world of the grievous burden of armaments.

News and Views.

The Colony had a clean bill of health on Wednesday.

Senator Manuel Quezon, President of the Philippine Senate, will arrive in Hong Kong on Sunday by the a.s. President McKinley en route to Shanghai. He will spend a month in North China for the benefit of his health.

There was a slightly larger audience at last night's performance by the "Forbes Russell Comedy Company" of "The Second Mrs. Tanguary" in the City Hall. The production went with a swing and is evidently the Company's piece-de-resistance.

The Chinese who were charged with exporting 2,000 taels of opium to Manila on the President Jackson, was yesterday remanded by Mr. E. W. Hamilton until Thursday next at 10 a.m. If the prosecution were unable to offer evidence by that date, Mr. Hamilton indicated that he would dismiss the case. It will be recalled that the opium, which the accused is alleged to have shipped to Manila, was shipped as a "bale of piecegoods."

Mr. R. Stanley Dollar, Vice-President of the Dollar Steamship Line and President of the American Mail Line, will arrive in Hong Kong on Saturday by the President Polk, and will sail on Sunday for Genoa by the same steamer. Mr. Dollar is accompanied by Mrs. R. Stanley Dollar, Miss Diana Dollar, Master Stanley Dollar, Jr., and Miss Dorothy Albert. Mr. T. J. Cokely, General Manager of the Dollar interests in the East, with Mrs. Cokely, will accompany the party as far as Manila. Mr. Dollar is making a round-the-world tour, visiting all offices of the Company.

As already briefly reported, Mr. John Reddie Black, one of the oldest foreign residents in Japan, and one of the best known business-men of Kobe, died at the Kobe International Hospital on September 10. Mr. Black entered the hospital about three days previously. A fortnight earlier he complained of heart trouble, and had to rest for one week. The late Mr. Black leaves a wife and five young daughters to mourn his death. Mr. Black was the Kobe agent for the New Zealand Insurance Company, and was also a cargo surveyor. Before he established himself in this business, he was connected with Messrs. Samuel & Samuel Company—being the manager of its offices in Shimonoseki and Kobe at different times. He was born in Japan of Scottish parentage, his father being one of the founders of journalism in Japan. Mr. Black was a social and always ready to help any one in difficulty, the late Mr. Black was highly respected by all who knew him. He was at one time President of the Kobe Club, and was also President of the St. Andrew's Society of Kobe. The funeral service was held at the St. Andrew's Church on September 12, and was followed by interment at Kasugano. The pallbearers were: Dr. F. Barker, Messrs. T. Lemon, P. L. Spence, H. F. Tevenson, W. McLean, H. Jasper Cox, J. E. Moss and G. L. Fox. The mourners were: Mrs. J. R. Black, who was supported by Captain Fegen, her two daughters, Misses Joyce and Irene, and Miss Black, sister of the deceased, who came from Tokyo.

MORE BULLION FOR CANTON.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, Sept. 19. The Canton Treasury has received a cable from Mr. T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance of the Central Government, that another shipment of 4,000,000 ounces of silver bullion is on its way to Canton. The silver is expected to arrive here in about five days. As the Mint has been closed, it will be stored at the Central Bank of China.

A COMMUNIST'S EXECUTION.

CANTON'S APPROVAL.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, Sept. 19. Canton in general and the East River districts in particular are rejoicing at the news that Pan Pai, the leader of the Communist upheaval of December 11, 1927, and the organizer of the so-called Soviet Government in Hoi Fung and Luk Fung districts, has been executed in Shanghai. It will be remembered he was one of Boreadin's most trusted followers when the former Moscow envoy was adviser to the Canton Government in 1925 and 1926.

"MOTHER KNOWS BEST."

A FINELY IRONIC FILM AT THE QUEEN'S.

"Mother Knows Best," showing at the Queen's to-day, is a much better film than its title would suggest. It is not "sob stuff" but a very true and ironic picture of "mother love" telling of how a hard and utterly selfish woman, under a cloak of maternal love, persecutes her beautiful young daughter. The story is, of course, an old one, but the film shows real dramatic sense in a theme which runs through all times and places. Actually it is America of to-day but Mrs. Quill is eternal and as alive to-day as ever. Whatever the girl wants "Mother Knows Best." True there is on the surface "happy ending"—the young lass returns from the war when the heroine is at the point of death, and the old haridan relents. But you know it is only for a moment. Madge Bellamy is excellent as the girl and Louise Dresser as the mother.

DEATH SENTENCE AT SESSIONS.

CRIME INFLUENCED BY INJURY.

CROSS STREET MURDER.

The trial of Yung Kwai Tin on a charge of murdering Ah Tsui in Cross Street on the afternoon of July 23 concluded at the Criminal Sessions before the Chief Justice (Sir Henry Gollan) yesterday when the jury found the prisoner guilty of the crime.

Mr. Somerset Fitzroy appeared for the Crown, and Mr. Hin Shing Lo defended, instructed by Messrs. Hastings, Denny, and Bowley.

Further evidence was called at the resumed hearing, and it was established that there had been friction between the prisoner and the deceased three days before the murder. A witness stated he saw them fighting when Ah Tsui refused to return twenty cents which he had borrowed from the accused. They were separated by some coolies. So far as the witness knew this was the only trouble between the two men.

Accused Admits the Stabbing.

In examination by his counsel, accused stated from the witness-box that he stabbed deceased with a knife similar to that in Court because the deceased struck him down and he was in great pain.

Cross-examined by Mr. Fitzroy.

Accused varied his story by saying that the deceased did not knock him down. Accused said that he pulled the deceased round and stabbed him once.

Answering other questions, accused said that he picked up the knife at Praya East among some scrap iron. He had been threatened by the deceased some days before and, as the latter was a strong man, accused kept the implement to protect himself.

In his speech for the defence, Mr. Lo submitted that the accused did not strike with the deliberate intention to kill. He also pointed out that there was evidence of provocation and that the prisoner had to act in self-defence.

Conclusion and Verdict.

Mr. Fitzroy, replying, said that on his own admission the accused walked up to the deceased from behind; pulled him round, and stabbed him. He submitted that the Crown had proved that there had been a murder and that the accused committed the crime.

Sentence of Death Passed.

Donning the black cap, his Lordship directed the interpreter to tell the accused that the jury had found him guilty of murder, and that was the right verdict to come to on the evidence. His Lordship was sorry that the accused had allowed a sense of injury to influence him. He went up to the man when he saw him standing at the stall and inflicted the injury from which he died. The law regards that as murder, and it was his duty to pass sentence of death.

Prisoner received the sentence calmly and was at once taken below.

Looking Back 25 Years.

A local resident who went up to the roof of his house the other day for the purpose of showing a couple of Chinese plumbers where there was a leak ran up against a hornet's nest below the trap-door. He got no less than 22 stings, and hardly an inmate of the house escaped the enraged insects.

Looking Back 50 Years.

The Superintendent of the Great Northern Telegraph Company sent us yesterday the result of the Doncaster St. Leger, which he had received via Basia, where the message had been delayed. The race was run on the 10th instant, and the result was:—Rayon d'Or first, Reperra second, Exeter third. —Hong Kong Daily Press, September 20, 1929.

SOVIET TROOPS
LEAVE.WITHDRAWALS FROM
BORDER.

NO TROUBLE WANTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TOKYO, Sept. 19.
Harbin messages to Rengo say that according to information received by the C.E.R. Administration, the Soviet troops in the Manchul sector which had commenced an evacuation to Dauria and Harbin several days ago, have almost completed their withdrawal, while Soviet troops on the eastern border at Pogranichnaya started their withdrawal to Nicholisk a few days ago.

These movements are reported under instructions from Moscow to avoid a conflict with the Chinese.

NEW LEVIES IN
SHANTUNG.MERCHANTS UP IN
ARMS.

BUSINESS HALTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, Sept. 19.
A message from Chefoo states that Shantung Provisional Government, having closed the goods tax office has opened a new organisation named the Shantung local goods consolidation levy.

Local business is at a standstill, merchants refusing to ship or take delivery of goods. It is understood that this new levy in many instances is much higher than the old goods tax, also it must be paid again when the goods are transhipped to, or received from the hinterland.

Manchurian and Fushanhsien are both exempt from the inside levy. Merchants are strongly protesting through their Chambers of Commerce.

"WHITE" RUSSIANS RUN
AMOK.

REPORTED LOOTING.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MUKDEN, Sept. 19.
Wan Fu Lin reports that 800 "White" Russians, who claim to have belonged to Chang Tung Chang's army, have appeared in the Hulanbort district, which they are now looting.

TOKYO, Sept. 19.
A message to the Rengo News Agency from Changchun says: According to information emanating from a "White" Russian source, the Outer Mongolia Government has mobilised all males between the ages of 20 and 40, and ordered two cavalry divisions, commanded by Soviet officers, to move to the frontier.

The report adds that preparations are going on to move 50,000 troops, according to the development of the Sino-Russian situation.

BOUND SOUTH.

SUN FO COMING TO CANTON.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, Sept. 19.
Mrs. Liao Chung Hoi (Hu Hsiang Yen) and Mrs. Chang Fui left for Hong Kong by the s.s. "President Polk" yesterday for a wild tour.

Mr. Sun Fo and family, General Chan Ming Shu, Mr. Wu Fui Chen, Mr. Teng Yen Hua (Commissioner of Reconstruction, Kwangtung), and Mr. Chi Wu (Commissioner of Finance, Kwangtung) leave for Canton on Saturday by the s.s. "President Jekerson."

THE PALESTINE TROUBLE.

RESOLUTION AT GENEVA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GENEVA, Sept. 19.
The Sixth Committee, which deals with Mandates, accepted a report on the work of the Mandates Commission, with a resolution renewing an expression of confidence in the work of the Commission, expressing profound regret at the recent untoward events in Palestine and complete confidence in the enquiry instituted by the Mandatory Power, and trusting order would be speedily restored, with a view to preventing a recurrence of the incidents.

The resolution also expressed the hope that the institution of Mandates would continue to pursue the ideals of civilisation.

The Sixth Committee also adopted a report on slavery, with a resolution postponing further consideration of the British proposal to revive the temporary Commission on Slavery, but urgently requesting States which have not yet ratified or acceded to the Slavery Convention of September 25, 1926, to do so.

RUM-RUNNING
TROUBLES.ANOTHER "I'M ALONE"
CASE!CANADIAN SHIP FIRED
ON.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Sept. 19.
Another "I'm Alone" case is imminent.

Captain McLeod, of the motor-ship Shawnee, which has arrived here from Bermuda, declares that she was fired on without warning by a United States coastguard cutter 30 miles off the New York coast.

The Shawnee was also pursued by two other cutters, which she outdistanced. Captain McLeod intends to protest to the Ottawa Government.

THE OPTIONAL CLAUSE.

VISCOUNT CECIL AND WAR
PREVENTION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GENEVA, Sept. 19.
It was announced to-day that representatives of Great Britain and the Dominions will sign the optional clause of the statute of the permanent Court of International Justice to-morrow.

The Third Committee adopted the resolution of Viscount Cecil regarding a model treaty for strengthening the means of preventing war.

Viscount Cecil invited the Council to request the committee on arbitration and security to consider the drafting of the general convention on the lines of a treaty which could be referred to the Governments for their consideration prior to the next Assembly.

Representatives of Britain, New Zealand, South Africa, and India, have signed the Optional Clause.

PREMIER PAYS VISIT TO
SANDRINGHAM.

A WEEK-END TRIP.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, Sept. 19.
Mr. Ramsay MacDonald motored to Sandringham to-day to visit the King. The Premier, who was accompanied by his daughter, Miss Isabel MacDonald, will stay over the night at Sandringham, returning to London to-morrow. The Prince of Wales is at present with the King and Queen at Sandringham.

THE DOPE EVIL.

ANIMATED TALK AT GENEVA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GENEVA, Sept. 19.
An animated debate on the drugs traffic by the Fifth Committee of the League to-day revealed a complete change in the method of combating the traffic by the abandonment of Government control in favour of limitation of manufacture.

All the speakers strongly favoured limitation, whilst some advocated limitation, coupled with rationing.

"TARIFF HOLIDAY"
DISCUSSED.BRITISH DOMINIONS
CRITICAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GENEVA, Sept. 19.
In the course of a discussion on the "Tariff holiday" resolution of the Second Committee, the spokesman of the British Dominions emphasised that the younger countries must be entitled to impose tariffs in order to protect their growing industries.

Sir Geoffrey Corbett (India), said that India was unable to support any resolution or participate in any conference which would bind her to refrain from increasing her customs duties for a period of years.

THE MURDERED PRIESTS.

BLAME LAID UPON
"FANATICS."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HANKOW, Sept. 19.
A letter just received by the Franciscan Mission reveals that the Jans Bruno and Rupertus murders were perpetrated by "Spirit Soldiers," a fanatical society similar to the "Red Spears" of Honan. There are no further details.

REDUCING LAND
FORCES.LORD CECIL DEFENDS
HIS MEASURE.TRIBUTE PAID TO
FRANCE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GENEVA, Sept. 19.
Submitting his resolution re limiting land forces, Viscount Cecil emphasised that while the limitation of land forces is as necessary as the limitation and reduction of naval forces, the situation regarding the former is unchanged, and has even retrogressed since 1927.

He foresaw a conflict of opinion as to whether any progress had been achieved by the limitation of the numbers of troops and the period of training, or both, but an effective limitation of forces would only be achievable by one of those methods.

Viscount Cecil paid tribute to the great work France had done, notably as regards the preparatory commission of arbitration for the Locarno and Paris Pact. It would be a most profound disappointment, he said, if by any action she created an impression abroad that she was reluctant in the cause of disarmament.

Doubts Expressed.

Herr Louden, of Holland, Chairman of the Preparatory Commission on Disarmament, requested Viscount Cecil to modify his resolution in order to facilitate the work of the commission. He hoped the latter would have sufficient material ready for the first disarmament conference.

M. Massigli (France) doubted the advisability of again putting the disarmament question on the stocks. He thought that the preparatory work had been detrimentally affected by the non-acceptance of the 1924 Protocol. Nobody could doubt the goodwill of France, but she preferred to adopt methods

BUDGET DISCUSSION.

Owing to pressure on our space, the Cricket and Baseball Notes which usually appear on Friday are held over.

that at present were practicable in preference to pursuing extreme idealistic aims which would not advance the cause of disarmament.

Count Bernstorff (Germany) said the situation had been changed by Viscount Cecil's earnest appeal, which he was willing to accept.

Plain Words From Japan.

Signor de Marinis (Italy) and Viscount Sato (Japan) opposed Viscount Cecil's resolution, the acceptance of which would mean a revision of the work of the Preparatory Commission.

Viscount Sato said that Japan desired as much as Viscount Cecil to realise something, but it must be something practical. He feared that the British proposal would delay the disarmament conference. The debate was adjourned until to-morrow.

COTTON CONGRESS.

BIG CONFERENCE IN
BARCELONA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BARCELONA, Sept. 19.
The fourteenth international cotton congress opened at the Town Hall, Barcelona, to-day. There were over five hundred delegates present, including representatives of Great Britain, Egypt, India and Japan.

Mr. Howarth, one of the British delegates, in the course of one of the opening speeches, detailed the progress of cotton growing in British colonies. He said that in the last twenty-five years, three million bales had been produced in countries where cotton-growing was formerly unknown.

EXCHANGE RATES.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, Sept. 19.
Paris 123.855
New York 4.84 21/32
Brussels 34.88
Geneva 25.15
Amsterdam 12.052
Milan 92.675
Berlin 20.36
Stockholm 18.205
Copenhagen 18.205
Oslo 34.43
Vienna 1632
Prague 1922
Helsingfors 32.86
Madrid 108.90
Lisbon 375
Athens 817
Bucharest 52
Rio 47 7/32
Buenos Aires 1/5 27/32
Bombay 7/104
Hong Kong 1/114
Tokushima 234
Silver (spot) 23 1/2
Silver (forward) 23 9/16

"TWO FREEMEN OF
LONDON"PREMIER AND CHANCELLOR
TO BE HONOURED."FOR SERVICES
RENDERED."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Sept. 19.
The Freedom of the City of London will be presented to Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Snowden, in gold boxes, by an unanimous decision of the Corporation, in recognition of "Mr. MacDonald's indomitable courage, energy, and ability, whereby he has raised himself to high office; and also of his efforts, by visiting the United States, to promote better understanding to reach an agreement as to limitation of naval armaments."

Mr. Snowden receives the honour for his firm and successful action to protect British interests.

MR. THOMAS SPEAKS
ON CANADA.UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM
DISCUSSED.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, Sept. 19.
Mr. J. H. Thomas arrived in Liverpool to-day on his return from Canada.

He was very happy regarding the trip, and in the course of an interview he said: "I am completely satisfied with the results of my visit. I certainly hope to feel sure it will contribute to the solution of unemployment in that, as a direct result of my visit, Canada will take more coal and steel and other things from Great Britain which at present she takes from other countries."

"Of course I cannot specify. I must lay my proposals and any results in connection with my tour before Cabinet and before Parliament. I have not asked Canada to take things from us which she produces herself, but I felt I was entitled to put in a strong claim having regard to the Home country being her largest single purchaser of wheat, apart from the ties of Empire. When I made comparisons of the amount she purchased from us as compared with the United States, I found Canada very ready to listen to the claim I was urging. Canada knows we are her best customers now, and I urged her to reciprocate in the direction I have indicated."

"I propose to call a meeting of all interested business parties in our country so that the necessary steps may be taken to give practical effect to my efforts."

"All this is only consistent with my statement when I took office—that there is no remedy for unemployment by artificial means. The real solution is to get customers. I know it is an unusual step for a British Cabinet Minister to take the role of a commercial traveller. But the cause necessitated it and the result justifies it."

Mr. Thomas admitted that he took out to Canada, samples of British coal, of which tests were made. Orders would be placed for British coal as a result.

BIG BREACH DAMAGES.

BROKEN ROMANCE OF A
MILLIONAIRE.

"I am a chump."

This was the exclamation of Mr. Franklin S. Hardinge, a multi-millionaire, when ordered to pay Miss Ann Livingston £5,000 by a jury in Chicago, for breach of promise.

The 63-year-old manufacturer caused an uproar in court by a denunciation of the woman. He said:

"I first realised that I was being made a fool of when Ann told me that I was not to call on her one day as she was going out shopping. But I found out that she had a breakfast date with a St. Louis man who is married and has five children."

Crossed off His Books.

"Not many days later I met Miss Livingston and the man at lunch. She threw a letter of credit for £200, which I had given her, back at me, with an expression of disgust."

"I woke up then to the fact that I was just a chump. I knew what she was doing. She was only showing off in front of her fellow."

But let her try and get the 25,000 dollars! She loves to travel. Well, she'll have a long journey before she gets the 25,000 dollars the jury gave her."

"I'm through with her for life. I have crossed her off my books."

THE DISARMAMENT
QUESTIONS.FIVE-POWER CONFERENCE
CALLED.

SUBMARINE TROUBLES.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.
It is now learned that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald will soon issue invitations to the United States, France, Japan and Italy to attend a Five-Power Naval Conference in January.

The State Department states there will be no joint Anglo-American invitations.

The present belief here is that the submarine will furnish one of the most vexing questions at the conference, while a note has been taken of the possible complication if Italy insists upon parity with any Continental Power.

What President Hoover Thinks.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.
President Hoover, broadcasting from the presidential study in the White House at Washington, described the disarmament negotiations as "propaganda which preserve our national defences, yet relieve the backs of toilers from gigantic expenditures, and the world from hate and fear which flows from rivalry in building warships."

"Preparedness must not exceed the barest necessity for defence, or it becomes a threat of aggression," he added.

"LEFTIST" LEADER
IN HONG KONG?DOUBTFUL SHANGHAI
REPORT.

A "STORMY PETREL."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, Sept. 19.
The North China Daily News learns from a reliable source that Mr. Wang Ching Wei, the leader of the Kuomintang Left Wing, has arrived in Hong Kong, and that he will leave for Shanghai in three or four weeks' time.

The North China Daily News states that with his return to the Far East interesting political developments are expected as it is reported that he will soon become the head of the National Government.

[There is reason to doubt the accuracy of the information published by our Shanghai contemporaries. It is understood that Mr. Wang Ching Wei was in France quite recently, although it is believed his intention was to return to China very soon. That his reappearance on the political stage would have a very important reaction upon current affairs is obvious. He may be described as the "stormy petrel" of Chinese politics, and his return to China—whether or not he becomes head of the Government—is almost certain to be the signal for a re-alignment of the political situation which may have the gravest consequences.]

ELEPHANTS "BEWITCHED."

FAMOUS EXPLORER'S
THRILL.

A remarkable story of how a herd of elephants were "roped" by black magic was recently told by Major Court-Treant, the famous leader of the Daily Express Cape-to-Cairo motor-car expedition, who has arrived in London from Africa with his film of native life, "Stampede."

Major Court-Treant is the first white man who has hunted and killed elephants on foot with a spear.

"While I was on this spear-hunting safari," he said, "we followed several herds into waterless country in the Bahr-el-Ghazal district of the Sudan, where the elephants usually trek to water only every third or fourth night. When they do nothing will stop them. We followed this particular herd all day, and at night I was ready to give up."

"I made camp and stopped. Baballa, a young, hard-bitten Mandalay hunter, who was said to be something of a magician, then came to me and said he thought he could 'bind' the herd with his magic rope."

"These 'magic ropes' are not uncommon in Africa. They are usually about a yard long and made of Don palm fibre."

"Baballa sat down with the rope in his hands, and went through the motions of tying his arms, legs, ankles and neck, muttering incantations as he did so. His muscles became taut, and he relapsed into a semi-trance."

"He sat so for a few minutes, and then suddenly relaxed, grunted 'That is good,' and rose to his feet."

"Next morning we ran into the elephants only half a mile from camp, and killed one! They were almost stationary. By all the reckonings they should have been miles away."

CORRESPONDENCE.

A VISITOR'S IMPRESSIONS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONG KONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—When I find myself in a seaport I have not previously visited, I generally go to the market. There I am able to see at a glance what the products of the country are, and I also estimate, from the state of cleanliness and the hygienic conditions, the attention the Sanitary Board of the place pays to these matters. If the port visited is not British, then I judge from conditions I see there how far advanced the country is on the road to civilization.

I think very few of your readers ever visit the Hong Kong markets. The dirtiest kitchens in the Colony are to be found in the houses whose mistresses boast that they never visit the kitchen. I should say the case of the markets is analogous to that of the kitchens. If more of your readers were to visit the markets occasionally, and see the conditions there prevailing, I do believe such urgent representations would be made to those responsible that improvements would quickly be effected.—Yours, etc.,

SANITARIAN.
Hong Kong, Sept. 19.

R.A.O.B. NAVAL CONCERT
RESULTS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONG KONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—With regard to the concert held in the Royal Naval Canteen Theatre on Wednesday, September 4, in aid of the dependents of those who lost their lives in the recent Naval disasters involving H.M.S. Submarines H47, L12, and H.M.S. Devonshire (and which was run under the auspices of this Club),

In the first place it is the wish of myself, the Committee and the members of this Club to thank most heartily H.E. Sir Cecil Clementi, K.C.M.G., H.E. Major-General J. W. Sandilands, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., and Commodore R. A. S. Hill, R.N., for so kindly extending their patronage to this worthy cause.

Secondly, the general public for their whole-hearted support these ladies and gentlemen who being unable to attend kindly forwarded their donations, a list of whom is given below. Also the various firms who advertised on the programme, and Messrs. Anderson Music Co. for kindly lending free of charge a baby grand piano.

Last, but not least, Lieut.-Col. Little, D.S.O., c/o Somerset L.I. (P.A.) and the members of the "Buzzers Follies," without whom such a highly successful result could not have been attained. I, as Chairman of this Club and on behalf of the Committee and members do once again thank the ladies and gentlemen of the "Buzzers Follies" for their splendid and successful effort on behalf of a worthy cause, and which must have entailed a tremendous amount of hard work during their spare time.

Statement of Accounts.

Lieut.-Comdr. Powell, R.N.	25.00
Surgeon Capt. Keith, R.N.	30.00
Hon. Mr. T. H. King	10.00
Commodore R. A. S. Hill, R.N.	10.00
Mr. W. J. Roberts	5.00
Anonymous	20.00
Anonymous	10.00
Oriental Lodge, R.A.O.B.	62.00
Sir J. Oxberry Lodge, R.A.O.B.	30.55
Far East Lodge, R.A.O.B.	29.60
Sale of tickets	458.00
Surplus from revenue on advertisements on programme after paying for all advertising and printing bills	235.50
Grand total	\$1,000.05

All incidental expenses were met by the members of the R.A.O.B. Club.—Yours, etc.,

C. W. H. WILSON, Chairman.

DISTRESS IN INDIA.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONG KONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—I am desired by my Association (as per resolution passed in its last sitting) to draw the generous attention of the public of the Colony, through the columns of your esteemed paper, to the recent heavy floods in Sind (India) and the outbreak of cholera there.

From the papers received from India it is very sad to know of the sufferings which the poor people have suffered and recent Reuter telegrams received here have confirmed it. Thousands of people are homeless, many have died a tragic death, and consequently many children and women are without their protectors.

We therefore beg to appeal to the public of the Colony to extend their generosity and charity to this noble cause and earn the blessings of the sufferer.

Our Association has started a fund to which it has donated \$1,000, and will very much appreciate any donations, small or big, from anybody. The same can be sent to anyone of the following:—The writer, c/o Messrs. Polhemull Brothers, 25C, Wyndham Street, Messrs. Wassmull Assmull (Treasurer of the Association), and The Pioneer Silk Store. I hope that the public will respond to the appeal whole-heartedly, for which every Indian will remain grateful.—Yours, etc.,

F. T. MELVANI,
Hon. Secretary,
Sind Hindu Merchants' Association.

P.S.—Charity-Boxes are also kept at all the Indian silk stores, which are mostly in Queen's Road Central, for any small donations.
Hong Kong, Sept. 19.

LINDBERGH'S NEW
TRAIL.SOUTH AMERICAN
AIR MAIL.

[United Press.]

MIAMI, September 19.
Colonel Charles Lindbergh will open a new four-day international air-mail route to-morrow when he takes off from Miami on a flight down the east coast of South America to Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, according to the Pan-American Airways, to which he is technical advisor.

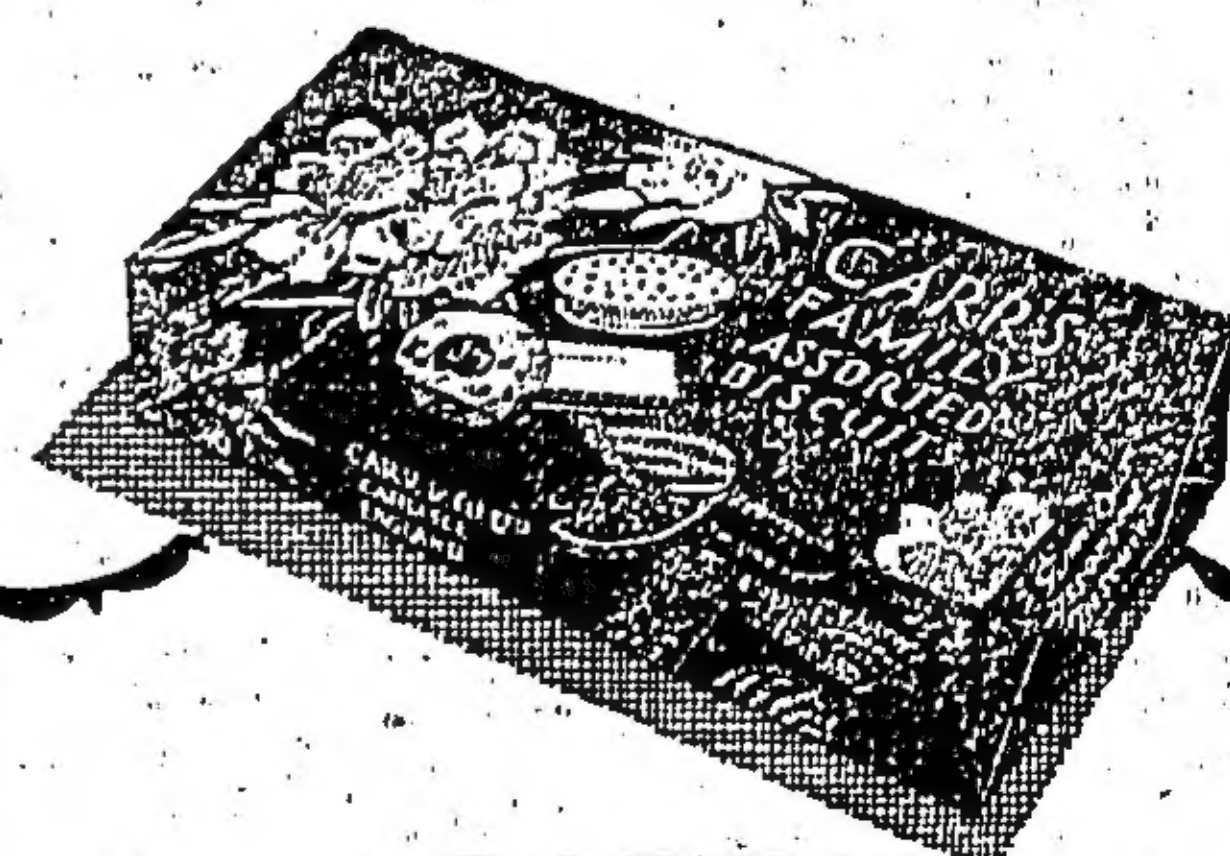
The new line, which will be inaugurated to-morrow by the trail-blazing flight, covers a distance of 2,500 miles in all. The present mail and passenger service between Miami and San Juan, Porto Rico, a distance of 1,400 miles, was opened in January 1929. The new extension will make an addition to the system of 1240 miles.

Regular schedules over the new line will provide a four-day service between Florida and Dutch Guiana, instead of the thirteen or more days now required by steamers for mail delivery.

Lindbergh will hop off to-morrow on the first run of the West Indies Air Limited. He will arrive at San Juan, Porto Rico, the following day, when the mail will be transferred to a Sikorsky Wasp-powered amphibian. The initial flight will be continued on through the Virgin Islands, through Guadalupe, Martinique, Port of Spain, and Georgetown to Paramaribo, arriving there September 24, after a four day's trip.

The Pan-American Airways, for whom the flight is being made, expects to extend the service further down the east coast of South America to Argentina where it will connect with the system's extended west coast air-line.

This will be Lindbergh's first flight of this type since his marriage.

CARR'S
FAMILY ASSORTED
BISCUITS

A very old favourite, and no wonder. Dainty Cherry Macaroons, delicious sandwich biscuits, wafers and puff creams—surely a biscuit assortment for all occasions, and every one of the kinds is made by the oldest House in the trade.

Ask for and see that you get CARE'S.

Made by
CARR'S
of CARLISLE, ENGLAND.

VIEWS OF THE CHINESE REPRESENTATIVES

INCREASE OF ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES CRITICISED.

APPEAL FOR MORE PLAYING FIELDS AND BETTER WATER SUPPLY.

THE HON. SIR SHOU SON CHOW'S PRAISE AND BLAME.

Speaking on behalf of the three Chinese members of the Legislative Council, Sir Shou Son Chow heartily endorsed the Government's policy with regard to medical services and thanked the Government for their sympathy in handling the problem of water shortage. An appeal was made to push on with the development of the Colony's water supply, and also for increased recreational facilities in view of the growing interest shown by the Chinese in all forms of sport.

The changes in the tobacco duties, the formation of a Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve and, most of all, increased administrative expenditure were criticised. The Senior Chinese member said that while strongly in favour of an adequate salary for every employee he was opposed to many of the increases of personnel. He thought that, taken as a whole, Government expenditure was increasing far too much.

Tobacco Trade Protest.

Sir Shou Son Chow said: Sir, The views I am expressing, with the exception of one given by way of persons' explanation, are the joint views of the three Chinese members. The honourable unofficial member having so fully and ably represented the collective opinion of the unofficial members, it only remains for me to touch upon a few points affecting the Chinese principally.

In the Estimates of Revenue, we desire to call attention to the increase of \$400,000 in the item "Tobacco Duties" over the approved Estimates for 1929. We assume that the increase is due to the new scale of duties introduced in February last under the Tobacco Amendment Ordinance of 1929; and we hope, though we are by no means sanguine, that the anticipated revenue will be realised. Representations have been made to us by the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce on behalf of the Chinese tobacco trade, that under the amended scale of duties 75 cents per pound is now imposed on tobacco, irrespective of the quality, and that consequently the lower-grade tobacco, Chinese tobacco, cannot stand the competition of the higher grades, resulting in smuggling of the former on an extensive scale. The effect of this would be a loss of legitimate revenue in the lower-grade tobacco, with the loss of revenue to the Government. In order to counteract this adverse factor we suggest that the Superintendent of Imports and Exports may make a thorough investigation into the matter in co-operation with the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce who would, I am sure, be found only too willing to assist in every way they could.

Dispensary Launch for Boat People. Turning now to the Estimates of Expenditure, we express gratification as to the provision of \$50,000 for a Harbour Dispensary Launch. The boat to the large boat-population must be inestimable, particularly in the treatment of communicable diseases. It is a matter of common knowledge that the boat people are either indifferent to medical treatment, or unable to leave their craft and go ashore for treatment, in cases in which immediate medical attention is an urgent necessity. The floating population come into the scheme of things to a far greater extent than can be imagined from the angle of public health; and since the mountain cannot go to Mahomet, Mahomet must go to the mountain. The new scheme is therefore one that must have the support of all classes of the community.

Educational Grants.

The two items "Subsidies to Schools in the New Territories" and "Subsidies to the Elementary Vernacular Schools in Hong Kong" in the Education Estimates show a decrease of \$5,000 each; and no explanation is given for the reduction. In the absence of any explanation we are unable to offer any intelligent comment on the matter, but speaking generally we consider that the subsidies hitherto provided are by no means too large. We also note that on page 102 of the Estimates the grant in aid of the University School of Chinese is reduced from \$40,000 to \$40,000; but, again, no explanation is given. It would be interesting to know what has happened since the 1929 Estimates were framed to account for this reduction.

R.N.V.R. Opposed.

The honourable senior unofficial member has given the reason for the unofficials' attitude in opposing the creation of a Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve. These reasons are that the Reserve may to a certain extent detrimentally affect the Volunteer Defence Corps, that the Reserve is unnecessary here, and that naval work should be left to

His Majesty's Navy. In addition to these arguments, the Chinese members also consider it impolitic to embark on further military or naval expenditure, albeit such is specifically for defence purposes. At a time when the thoughts of all are concentrating on universal peace it is somewhat disconcerting to find in the Estimates a comparatively large vote for the creation of a Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve. This, it seems to us, is a retrograde step; it is entirely alien to the spirit of international co-operation and fraternity, which is rapidly gathering weight and momentum. The clamour call is for the total abolition of war, and for the reduction of the weapons of destruction to a bare minimum required for police and defence purposes. Would it not be a happy gesture for the Government, in this public manner, to abandon this Reserve Force, and thus demonstrate that even such a comparatively small, though important, British Colony as Hong Kong is completely at one with the British Empire in advancing by every means possible the works of peace—in the genuine and noble resolve to hasten the coming of that day when "Man to man the World o'er shall brothers be"?

The honourable senior unofficial member having already commented upon the overcrowded state of the Prisons, I need only say a few words on the Female Prison. I am told that the accommodation is unsatisfactory, and that the lot of the female prisoners can be made less hard. Since Mrs. Southorn, the work of visiting this section of the Gaol, some improvement has been effected, and it is sincerely hoped that they will continue this good work, for which the Chinese community feel very grateful.

Medical Policy Endorsed.

While we endorse the policy of the Government in developing the preventive side of the Medical Department's work, may we respectfully ask that that policy may be carried out in a liberal and sympathetic spirit, and with due regard to the susceptibilities of the people? Some medical men who may be highly qualified in their profession, and who may have the best intentions in the world, may be led by their enthusiasm and zeal into the introduction of measures that are totally unsuitable for local conditions.

The Tung Wah Eastern Hospital is ready to be opened this year; but the Government, in the belief that it could not be for want of funds, has made no provision in the Estimates for 1930. We are happy to say that arrangements have been made whereby the maintenance of the Hospital is assured for two years, thus enabling it to be opened at the end of November next; and we therefore ask that the Government will be so good as to make a substantial grant to this most deserving and much needed institution. If it is inconvenient to make provision in the Estimates now, perhaps a supplementary vote could be taken when the time comes.

Recreation Grounds and Sport Among the Chinese.

The honourable senior unofficial member has asked for the provision of more recreation grounds and open spaces. We strongly endorse this recommendation, because in the past this very necessary provision has unfortunately been neglected, particularly in the heart of the city. Before the era of town-planning very little thought was taken by successive Administrations for the days when unhealthy congestion in the heart of the city would be severely and sorely felt as it is to-day. What has occurred on the Island should be made impossible on the mainland, where rapid development is going on almost from day to day. The Government would do well to earmark specific sites for the provision of these "lungs" which are as essential to the health of the people. We are aware of Your Excellency's personal sympathy with the need for recreation among all classes of the population, and we trust that you will see fit to instruct the Public Works Department to allot a piece of ground to the Chinese community for a golf-link; and pending such allotment and completion of the link, to set aside certain days of the week for the playing of golf by Chinese on some of the existing recreation grounds.

The recent development in the realm of Sport by the Chinese has been well described as nothing short of marvellous. A well-developed body makes for greater efficiency in work, and experience has proven that the best workers among the young Chinese are those who have taken up sport of one

kind or another with zest. To-day golf is not, as in time gone past, a luxury for the few, as witness the growth of municipal golf courses throughout Great Britain. That example can well be adopted for the requirements of the population in which the Chinese element predominates to the extent of over 95 per cent.

The Water Problem.

Although the honourable senior unofficial member has dealt with the all-important question of waterworks at some length, we make no apology for expressing the views of the Chinese by way of amplification and emphasis. When the 1929 Estimates were before this Council the Hon. Dr. Kotewall, speaking on behalf of the Chinese unofficials, offered some pertinent comments on the subject. I feel that I cannot do better than repeat some of his words. "The complaints we have heard this year, for many years, and he said, 'have been particularly bitter. While one may regret such bitterness, one cannot help sympathising with the distress that evokes it. The more intelligent classes know that there are things which are beyond human control. They also know the efforts made by the Government to secure a permanent augmentation of our water supply. But the people bearing the actual hardship cannot be expected to make fine distinctions. All that they know is that year after year, for many years, and sometimes more than once in the short period of a few months, they have to endure a restricted supply; and that, so far, no tangible evidence of the Government's endeavour to find a permanent remedy is in sight.' No one, sir, has challenged the accuracy or fairness of this statement; and since then the water situation has become worse—at least it became worse for a few months. The Government has on more than one occasion during the last two months expressed admiration and appreciation of the fortitude and patience shown by the Chinese community, and it is with pride that we share this sentiment. But patient though the people had been, I shudder to think what the consequence would have been, had not the rain come in such timely way—just when the situation had become so bad, and the people's patience was on the verge of exhaustion. That rain was providential. Had the drought continued a few more months the Colony's surplus balance which is so much needed for constructive and productive public works, would have been largely consumed by the emergency measures. Sir, we cannot afford a recurrence of that most distressing condition. It must be prevented with all the means and energy at the command of the Government. All the permanent schemes should be decided upon, and then pressed on, with the greatest possible speed, without a single day's avoidable delay. Any such delay would have an unfortunate reaction on the minds of the people, and I know that Your Excellency will not permit it."

Wells and Rider Mains.

Until these schemes are completed, and until an adequate water supply is assured to the Colony, we ask that Your Excellency's policy in regard to wells may be interpreted in a liberal spirit by the departments concerned. The wells opened during the recent crisis have yielded results, both material and psychological, which have fully justified that policy. Your Excellency in your masterly review of the Colony's waterworks, mentioned the possibility of abolishing the Rider-main system. If we do not take up this question to-day, we hope that it will not be thought that we acquiesce in the abolition. As a matter of fact, our mind is not made up, because we have not the facts before us to enable us to do so. We would like to have time to ascertain public opinion, and we ask that before the Government actually makes its decision it will give us full opportunity to debate the matter.

Finances.

From individual items I now turn to certain general features of the draft Estimates—the financial side of its preparation. In making our remarks we do so in no disparaging spirit, but with the sole object of assisting the Government with some constructive suggestions. In the draft Estimates the totals of other charges and Special Expenditure are not shown separately, as they had been invariably shown until a few years ago. If anyone now desires to ascertain this information, he will have to make the calculations himself. Again, until a few years ago, each department showed its own expenditure in a comprehensive

form, that is, all expenditure appertaining to any one department was shown under that department. In the Estimates of the last two or three years this has not been the case. For example, if we turn to the first department under Estimates of Expenditure—the Colonial Secretary's Office—we find that the salaries of the Assistant Colonial Secretaries and of the junior clerks are not given under that head but are placed under "Clerical Services," "Senior Clerical and Accounting Staff," and "Junior Clerical Services." This means that if one desires to find the total expenditure of a given department one has to look up no fewer than four different heads and two appendices, before one can arrive at the result. We remember that when the 1929 Estimates were introduced, His Excellency Sir Edward Stubbs gave explanations for grouping all clerks under one head (see page 80 of Hansard 1929); but the unofficial members, not being quite enamoured of the innovation, expressed the following views (to be found on page 81 of the same Hansard): "The speaker, Mr. P. H. Holyoak. 'We note for the first time that all junior clerks now come under the definite heading of 'Junior Clerical Services.'"

Old System Better?

Whilst appreciating the explanation that this has been done for the sake of economy in time and labour, we are not fully satisfied that it is not preferable to debit these salaries to the various departments concerned, so that we may arrive at definite knowledge of the cost of running each department. The Government and the public have had four years' practical experience of this change, and in our view the result justified the doubt entertained by the unofficial members at the time. We respectfully submit that for the reason we have given, public interests would be better served by a reversion to the old system of grouping all expenditure under each department concerned, even were a little more time and labour entailed thereby.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary, in his speech introducing the Estimates now before us, said that "the notes in the draft Estimates will afford members of the Council much information on points of detail." The notes are very scanty, and in some department are almost entirely absent. Reference to the Estimates of the Sanitary Department and the Public Works Department will bear out my statement. It is true that some notes are given in the "Abstract," but in order to facilitate reference such notes should be fuller than they are in many cases—should also be shown in the body of the Estimates. If they are considered unnecessary as foot-notes in the Estimates, then they should not be given in some departments such as the Botanical and Forestry Department which rightly furnishes notes for every item showing a difference, however small. There should be uniformity in the method of presenting these Estimates which are presented to the public as one indivisible whole.

Administrative Expenses Criticised.

It is now my ungrateful task to offer a few remarks on the ever-increasing expenses of the Colony's administration. Last year, as the spokesman for the unofficial members of this Council, I had the honour to draw attention to expenditure increasing at what we called an alarming rate. The same comment seems to be more than ever called for. We feel that we would be failing in our duty as representatives of the Chinese who form the bulk of the population if we were to let this matter pass without calling attention to it. The unofficials pointed out in 1928 that Personal Emoluments alone showed the enormous increase of \$818, 124 in the draft Estimates for 1929. In the Estimates now under consideration the net increase in Personal Emoluments including Rent Allowances and High Cost of Living Allowances under Miscellaneous Services, is \$890,545. Of this amount the "New Posts" accounts for \$306,530, after savings in the abolition of posts have been allowed for.

Sir, this expenditure seems far too large, following, as it does, the enormous increase sanctioned for 1929. Even taking into account the increases necessitated by the addition to the staff of the Medical and Police Departments we have the feeling that expenditure has been increasing at a rate not altogether commensurate with the increase in the work of administration. If expenditure continued at the present rate, the Government would very soon have to resort to additional taxation which, to repeat the words of the official members uttered through me last year, is a contingency "which the Colony is not in a position to stand without the most serious effects on its trade—effects which would have immediate reaction on the public finances as well as on the general prosperity of the Colony."

In making these remarks I desire to offer an explanation of my own position. It may be asked why, while on the one hand, as a member of the Salaries Commission, I have made recommendations for an increase of salaries, etc., which would amount to about \$1,300,000 a year, I am, on the other hand, unfavourably commenting on the Government expenditure. My position is, that I am a member of the Salaries Commission, and I have made recommendations for an increase of salaries, etc., which would amount to about \$1,300,000 a year, I am, on the other hand, unfavourably commenting on the Government expenditure. My position is, that I am a member of the Salaries Commission, and I have made recommendations for an increase of salaries, etc., which would amount to about \$1,300,000 a year, I am, on the other hand, unfavourably commenting on the Government expenditure.

(Continued on next Column.)

SINGAPORE SWIMMERS IN CANTON.

REPEAT HONG KONG SUCCESSES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, Sept. 19.—The Singapore Swimming Team, which arrived in Canton on Tuesday at the invitation of the Canton Teing Wu Athletic Association, repeated its Hong Kong successes at Tungshan Beach in a swimming gala with the local team. The gala was witnessed by over a thousand spectators including Admiral and Mrs. Chen Chak and other officials of the Canton regime. A number of foreigners were also present. All the events were easily won by the visitors.

The results were as follows:—50 Metres Free Style.—1, Wong Sing Tai (Singapore); 2, Chow Sing Tai (Singapore). 100 Metres Free Style.—1, Cheung Sau Shan (Singapore); 2, Chen Ching Hing (Singapore). 200 Metres Free Style.—1, Wong Mau Yuen (Singapore); 2, Chen Fung Shing (Singapore). 300 Metres Free Style.—Won by the Singapore Team. 400 Metres Free Style.—1, Cheung Kit (Singapore); 2, Chow Sing Tai (Singapore). 500 Metres Free Style.—1, Cheung Sau Shan (Singapore); 2, Chen Ching Hing (Singapore). 600 Metres Free Style.—1, Wong Mau Yuen (Singapore); 2, Chen Fung Shing (Singapore). 700 Metres Free Style.—Won by the Singapore Team. 800 Metres Free Style.—1, Cheung Kit (Singapore); 2, Chow Sing Tai (Singapore). 900 Metres Free Style.—1, Cheung Sau Shan (Singapore); 2, Chen Ching Hing (Singapore). 1000 Metres Free Style.—1, Wong Mau Yuen (Singapore); 2, Chen Fung Shing (Singapore). 1100 Metres Free Style.—Won by the Singapore Team. 1200 Metres Free Style.—1, Cheung Kit (Singapore); 2, Chow Sing Tai (Singapore). 1300 Metres Free Style.—1, Cheung Sau Shan (Singapore); 2, Chen Ching Hing (Singapore). 1400 Metres Free Style.—1, Wong Mau Yuen (Singapore); 2, Chen Fung Shing (Singapore). 1500 Metres Free Style.—Won by the Singapore Team. 1600 Metres Free Style.—1, Cheung Kit (Singapore); 2, Chow Sing Tai (Singapore). 1700 Metres Free Style.—1, Cheung Sau Shan (Singapore); 2, Chen Ching Hing (Singapore). 1800 Metres Free Style.—1, Wong Mau Yuen (Singapore); 2, Chen Fung Shing (Singapore). 1900 Metres Free Style.—Won by the Singapore Team. 2000 Metres Free Style.—1, Cheung Kit (Singapore); 2, Chow Sing Tai (Singapore). 2100 Metres Free Style.—1, Cheung Sau Shan (Singapore); 2, Chen Ching Hing (Singapore). 2200 Metres Free Style.—1, Wong Mau Yuen (Singapore); 2, Chen Fung Shing (Singapore). 2300 Metres Free Style.—Won by the Singapore Team. 2400 Metres Free Style.—1, Cheung Kit (Singapore); 2, Chow Sing Tai (Singapore). 2500 Metres Free Style.—1, Cheung Sau Shan (Singapore); 2, Chen Ching Hing (Singapore). 2600 Metres Free Style.—1, Wong Mau Yuen (Singapore); 2, Chen Fung Shing (Singapore). 2700 Metres Free Style.—Won by the Singapore Team. 2800 Metres Free Style.—1, Cheung Kit (Singapore); 2, Chow Sing Tai (Singapore). 2900 Metres Free Style.—1, Cheung Sau Shan (Singapore); 2, Chen Ching Hing (Singapore). 3000 Metres Free Style.—1, Wong Mau Yuen (Singapore); 2, Chen Fung Shing (Singapore). 3100 Metres Free Style.—Won by the Singapore Team. 3200 Metres Free Style.—1, Cheung Kit (Singapore); 2, Chow Sing Tai (Singapore). 3300 Metres Free Style.—1, Cheung Sau Shan (Singapore); 2, Chen Ching Hing (Singapore). 3400 Metres Free Style.—1, Wong Mau Yuen (Singapore); 2, Chen Fung Shing (Singapore). 3500 Metres Free Style.—Won by the Singapore Team. 3600 Metres Free Style.—1, Cheung Kit (Singapore); 2, Chow Sing Tai (Singapore). 3700 Metres Free Style.—1, Cheung Sau Shan (Singapore); 2, Chen Ching Hing (Singapore). 3800 Metres Free Style.—1, Wong Mau Yuen (Singapore); 2, Chen Fung Shing (Singapore). 3900 Metres Free Style.—Won by the Singapore Team. 4000 Metres Free Style.—1, Cheung Kit (Singapore); 2, Chow Sing Tai (Singapore). 4100 Metres Free Style.—1, Cheung Sau Shan (Singapore); 2, Chen Ching Hing (Singapore). 4200 Metres Free Style.—1, Wong Mau Yuen (Singapore); 2, Chen Fung Shing (Singapore). 4300 Metres Free Style.—Won by the Singapore Team. 4400 Metres Free Style.—1, Cheung Kit (Singapore); 2, Chow Sing Tai (Singapore). 4500 Metres Free Style.—1, Cheung Sau Shan (Singapore); 2, Chen Ching Hing (Singapore). 4600 Metres Free Style.—1, Wong Mau Yuen (Singapore); 2, Chen Fung Shing (Singapore). 4700 Metres Free Style.—Won by the Singapore Team. 4800 Metres Free Style.—1, Cheung Kit (Singapore); 2, Chow Sing Tai (Singapore). 4900 Metres Free Style.—1, Cheung Sau Shan (Singapore); 2, Chen Ching Hing (Singapore). 5000 Metres Free Style.—1, Wong Mau Yuen (Singapore); 2, Chen Fung Shing (Singapore). 5100 Metres Free Style.—Won by the Singapore Team. 5200 Metres Free Style.—1, Cheung Kit (Singapore); 2, Chow Sing Tai (Singapore). 5300 Metres Free Style.—1, Cheung Sau Shan (Singapore); 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2, Chen Fung Shing (Singapore). 6700 Metres Free Style.—Won by the Singapore Team. 6800 Metres Free Style.—1, Cheung Kit (Singapore); 2, Chow Sing Tai (Singapore). 6900 Metres Free Style.—1, Cheung Sau Shan (Singapore); 2, Chen Ching Hing (Singapore). 7000 Metres Free Style.—1, Wong Mau Yuen (Singapore); 2, Chen Fung Shing (Singapore). 7100 Metres Free Style.—Won by the Singapore Team. 7200 Metres Free Style.—1, Cheung Kit (Singapore); 2, Chow Sing Tai (Singapore). 7300 Metres Free Style.—1, Cheung Sau Shan (Singapore); 2, Chen Ching Hing (Singapore). 7400 Metres Free Style.—1, Wong Mau Yuen (Singapore); 2, Chen Fung Shing (Singapore). 7500 Metres Free Style.—Won by the Singapore Team. 7600 Metres Free Style.—1, Cheung Kit (Singapore); 2, Chow Sing Tai (Singapore). 7700 Metres Free Style.—1, Cheung Sau Shan (Singapore); 2, Chen Ching Hing (Singapore). 7800 Metres Free Style.—1, Wong Mau Yuen (Singapore); 2, Chen Fung Shing (Singapore). 7900 Metres Free Style.—Won by the Singapore Team. 8000 Metres Free Style.—1, Cheung Kit (Singapore); 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HON MR. W. E. L. SHENTON CRITICISES POLICY.

CRUMBLING CITY HALL AND NEEDS OF UNIVERSITY.

HONG KONG NOT CONFORMING TO THE TIMES.

A strongly critical speech was delivered by the Hon. Mr. W. E. L. Shenton who said he had listened with great interest to the Honourable Colonial Secretary's review of the Colony's finances. Hong Kong, the great Emporium of the Far East has, as it were, completed its annual stock-taking and is now able to take a review of the past, consider its present financial position and enter into arrangements for its future.

A surplus of \$7,719,263 assets over liabilities is on the face of it a most satisfactory position and one which any Board of Directors would be before their shareholders with unimpaired feelings of pride and confidence.

On the spur of the moment, he had similar feelings, but would they stand searching inquiries? Could the Government go before the taxpayers of the Colony and say "the finances of the Colony have in the past been administered to the best advantage" or is the Colony rather in the position of one who has year by year sold his wares, spent most of his profits, kept the balance but is without sufficient wares to do future successful trading? In other words, have the Government in the past so operated the Colony's finances as to keep up with the times and the progress of the Colony or are we now faced with large capital expenditure which we shall have difficulty in obtaining? Is our stock in, trade or some of it either out of date or beyond repair?

On a careful retrospect of the position, "I am convinced that the matter is one for most serious consideration. In fact, I go so far as to say that to bring our stock in trade up-to-date will require the expenditure of very large sums. How are we going to provide for this?"

The Honourable the Colonial Secretary tells us that the Government has adopted a forward policy in its Budget for 1930 admittedly he says in services rather than in material works. I have scanned the draft Estimates and the Public Works, Extraordinary Report for support of this forward policy and can only say I can find little support for his statement.

Taking the draft Estimates as a whole I describe the general position to be, that nothing more than only ordinary current expenditure and usual development work has been provided for. Nothing more than one would ordinarily expect to see in any normal year. Certain minor public works are provided for but they would occur in any normal year; many of the great crying needs of the Colony are not even mentioned.

In fact, I find in the words of the Honourable Colonial Secretary that none of "my favourite schemes" have been included. I omit of course the water question because that is a matter which must be put in a category by itself and has not been fully dealt with. It needs no further comment from me, save that no occurrence of the crisis we experienced this year.

The Honourable the Colonial Secretary comes to us with the fact that we can finance the contemplated increases in the Estimates without recourse to increased taxation, a very satisfactory state of affairs, but it certainly appears to me having regard to the general tenor of the Estimates that such cannot be the position much longer. I will not dwell on the water question, Government Civil Hospital, the goal, the playing grounds, port facilities, markets, the uncompleted part of the 70 feet road between Causeway Bay and Tai Koo Sugar Factory, aviation and broadcasting. They have already been dealt with by the Honourable the Senior Member, but I have in addition a number of my favourite schemes, and I will now deal with what I regard as some of our most pressing needs in "this most progressive and up-to-date Colony of the British Empire."

Our City Hall.

"Are we proud of our City Hall? True, it was an appropriate building 40 to 50 years ago and the Colony must still be grateful to a generous Government and public spirited men who provided the site and building. Is it at all in keeping with the present requirements of the Colony? Recently, His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester visited the Colony and the Theatre being the most central position was chosen for his official reception. Unfortunately, the space is so limited that many were unable to receive invitations, almost to the extent of causing general dissatisfaction on such an auspicious occasion.

The floors of the reception halls have to be shored up whenever a public reception or entertainment is given. The public library and museum must be the cause of disappointment to any visitor who happens to be passing through the Colony.

"The late Sir C. P. Chater, for many years a member of this Council left a very interesting and valuable collection of pictures depicting the Colony's history from the earliest times and also a collection of china representing a life work but we have nowhere to house these generous gifts. Surely the time has come when a suitable City Hall Theatre and Assembly Rooms must be provided.

"I notice that we contribute the sum of \$1,200 per annum to the City Hall item 21 on page 101, a very small contribution.

Vehicular Ferry.

"Year after year the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce refers in their annual report to the need of a Vehicular Ferry between the Island and Kowloon. The public Press constantly refers to it. Are we any nearer the acquisition of such a means of communication which appears to be only too obvious and which must have a most beneficial effect on the whole Peninsula? What is our position? It appears to me to be a disgrace to the Community that it is impossible to get a motor vehicle from the Island to the mainland or vice versa between the hours of 7 p.m. and 9 a.m. and then only by very antiquated means and laborious methods—a mere sop to the public.

"Seasonal papers have been issued but we seem no nearer a solution. Is it that Government's terms are too exacting or is it that no cut and dried policy has yet been formulated? Is it a Government obligation like a road or is a matter for private enterprise?"

Road to Canton.

"How many more years shall we be talking of the motor road to Canton? Rumour has it that the contract for the construction of the motor road in Chinese Territory to our boundary has already been given out and I have myself been pegging out, close to my own boundary. We are however almost entirely in the dark as to the position.

Home for the Infirm.

"Hong Kong is a great international port and as such there is a constant stream of individuals looking for employment. Some are attracted by the prospects of possible work—some because they are unable to get work elsewhere.

"There is also another class who cease to become employable. The able-bodied are found employment by the General Chamber of Commerce, the Hong Kong Benevolent Association and other charities but it is of the last class I now speak. It is impossible to find work for them. They wander between the Sailors Home and the Hong Kong Benevolent Association and often through no fault of their own become a charge on the Colony. They are of various nationalities. As far as possible they should be repatriated but there is still a residue for whom a refuge should be provided. We have no old age pensions or insurance. They are, nevertheless, an obligation of the Colony.

Factory Legislation.

"The Colony is slowly but surely becoming, for various reasons, a manufacturing centre. The probabilities are that it will substantially increase in the not distant future. This carries with it in these days certain Government obligations to see that the factories are conducted according to modern hygienic methods and operated on proper lines.

"The report of the Inspector of Factories (Annex B) to the report of the Secretary for Chinese Affairs for last year is illuminating and clearly indicates a case for further investigation. The time is not far off when more advanced factory legislation and largely increased factory inspection will have to be taken in hand but this possibly has already received your Excellency's consideration.

Widows and Orphans Pensions.

"I cannot help mentioning the financial position of the Widows and Orphans Pension Fund.

"As far as I can find no fund has been set apart to meet these liabilities. We collect the subscriptions and pay them into our current account and use them as the revenue of the Colony. I find on page 11 of the Estimates the sum of \$100,000 is expected to be received next year.

"A provident fund of this nature should in my opinion be absolutely secure and should be kept separate and apart as a Trust Account. I believe there was a time when there was a separate fund for the widows and orphans but this has long since been merged in the Colony's general funds.

"The Colony may at some future time be called upon to make a capital provision for these liabilities.

University.

"I see there are two grants to the University one of \$50,000 and the other \$40,000, items 25 and 26 on page 102 of the Estimates. The

University serves a most useful purpose not only as an educating factor but in providing the Colony with useful citizens. I am sometimes inclined to wonder, whether either this Government or the Commercial concerns of this Colony avail themselves sufficiently of the facilities which our university provides. It appears to me there must be many positions which our University graduates could fill with ease and possibly distinction.

"My personal opinion is that our contribution to the University is wholly insufficient. "The conception that the University is a luxurious appendage to the ordinary educational course still lingers here, though it has been entirely abandoned in England. Universities are no longer the preserves of the intellectual rich but are accepted as an integral part of the community's life. They are expected to perform a social service for the whole surrounding district by maintaining and improving the cultural standards, by providing a steady stream of highly educated men and women for the various professions and commerce and by increasing the sum of human knowledge.

"There also seems to be an impression abroad that because a University accepts Government assistance it must of necessity sacrifice its dignity and lose its independence. If that were so then there is not a University in Great Britain that can command respect. They have had to ask for a substantial dose which has been the more readily granted because of the very important part the modern University must play. This Government aid too has been given without imperilling the autonomy of these institutions in England for there has been no interference of any kind on the part of the Government as appears from the very interesting Speech of the Right Honourable H.A.L. Fisher in his centenary address at University College London in April 1927.

"Up to the conclusion of the Great War the Oxford and Cambridge Universities did not require Government financial assistance, but at the conclusion of the War it was found that they would not be able to continue their activities as in the past unless substantial Government financial assistance was granted and this applied even more to the other Universities.

"A Royal Commission was appointed, presided over by the Right Honourable Mr. Asquith in the year 1910—as a result of which very large Government grants were made, and to-day roughly, the Government provides, either direct or through local authorities, 50 per cent. of the revenue of Oxford University, 45 per cent. of the revenue of Cambridge University, 50 per cent. of the revenue of Birmingham University, 70 per cent. of the revenue of Bristol University, and 60 per cent. of the revenue of Leeds University. In fact out of the total income of the Universities of Great Britain about 50 per cent. is contributed by either Government or local authorities.

"The conclusion that follows from an examination of these facts is that this Colony must accept the Hong Kong University as an integral and essential part of its education scheme and must give it that adequate support which would justify us in continuing to call it a University on the English model. The minimum annual sum which the Government should contribute to the University is \$200,000.

"I hope your Excellency's efforts, on behalf of the University to obtain an allocation of part of the Boxer Indemnity moneys may yet be successful. In the field of education what better cause could be found?

"Conclusion. "Such being the vista we have before us, can it be wondered that one is appalled at the large expenditure of money that lies before us—nil mortalibus ardui est—some of the propositions call for immediate adoption—they can no longer be delayed—some may possibly be held in abeyance for a little longer but as surely as night follows day all must eventually be taken in hand."

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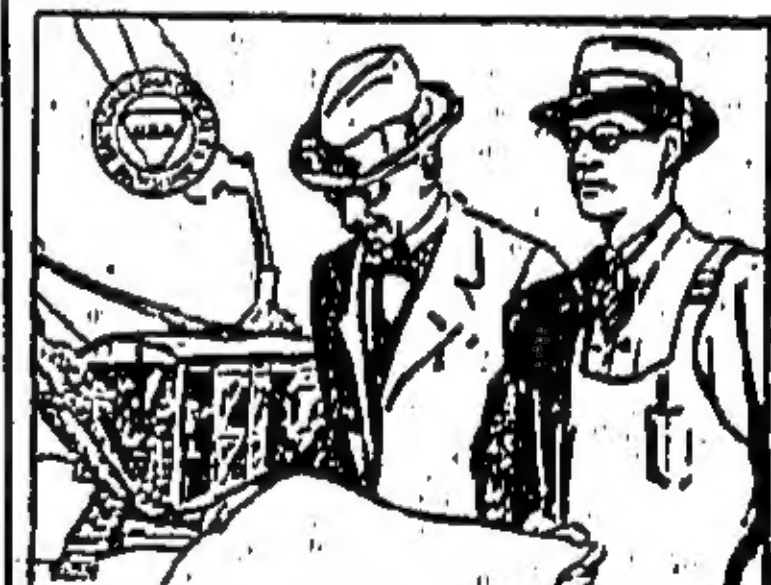
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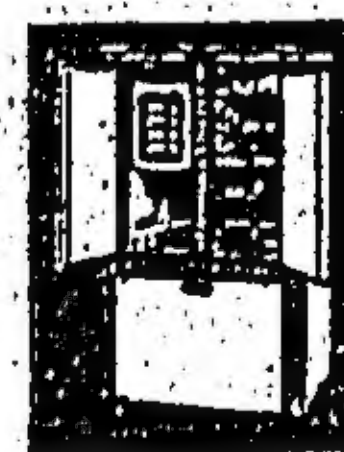
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1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 278: 1039-1044.

CHINESE MERCHANTS AND HONG KONG CURRENCY.

ILL EFFECTS OF ABNORMAL RATES OF EXCHANGE.

IMMEDIATE GOVERNMENT INQUIRY URGED.

SHOPKEEPERS PROTEST AGAINST HIGH RENTS.

There was a representative gathering last night at the Co-operative Society of the Twenty-Four Commercial Guilds, Hong Kong, to discuss the possible stabilizing of the Hong Kong silver dollar. The Chairman, Mr. Ho Kwong, made a lengthy speech in Chinese explaining the ill effects on trade of the inflated value of the Hong Kong banknotes.

The meeting also discussed the problem of the high rents paid by shopkeepers in Hong Kong and it was suggested that members who could suggest any practical method of meeting the rent question should write to the Guild.

With regard to the currency question, some very outspoken comments were made by members, one of whom gave a number of interesting reasons for the depression of local trade.

Mr. Ho Kwong, the Chairman, addressing the gathering said:—
Gentlemen,—I think it is my duty to call your attention to the currency problem that is at the moment causing great hardship to Hong Kong. During the last few years Mr. Ho has told us many times that the trade of this colony is dwindling and in October 1927 he sent in a memorandum to the Chinese Chamber of Commerce. As a result, the Chinese Chamber of Commerce approached the General Chamber of Commerce for a joint conference. The representatives of the two Chambers met but could not come to any understanding. In my opinion the currency problem is a vital affecting trade at the present moment. It is the burning question of the day. The rise of the value of the currency above normal, or its fall below normal are both most harmful to the Colony. It means in time the loss of our trade and can only result in the exodus of merchants and merchant firms, and with them their employees. I would mention that the normal value of our currency should be the same as the silver dollar currency in Shanghai, since Hong Kong and Shanghai both compete for the trade of China.

It was thought for some time that the Chinese up-country merchants were deliberately cutting out Hong Kong, owing to some grievance, but I am confident that such is not the case; in fact, I think that such a statement is very unjust.

Trade Leaving Hong Kong.

It is quite true the trade is leaving Hong Kong, but there is no falling off in imports to China. The latest Shanghai Customs returns, for 1928, are a record as regards imports.

I have no hesitation in saying that their figures include a good deal of business that should have rightly come to Hong Kong, owing to our geographical position but, I am afraid only Governmental action can regain this trade for us. Canton merchants want to buy in Hong Kong but cannot afford to do so except from a purely sentimental point of view.

I have heard it suggested that the banks are anxious to inflate the value of the currency of the Colony still further, but such a viewpoint is ridiculous. Are not the banks here anxious to do business? Can any bank would adopt a policy that would result in closing up in the course of time; but there it is, business is fast disappearing.

Eight Per Cent. Too High.

At the end of 1928 the Colony's currency was standing at over eight per cent. higher than it should have been. Of course this eight per cent. was set off by a higher exchange rate with foreign countries and therefore prices in Hong Kong were less than in Shanghai. This however means "dog eating dog." Hong Kong cannot live on trade confined to Hong Kong. It must sell to China!

The Two Ports Compared.

I know for a fact and you all know that there are large overdue stocks in Hong Kong—not large in comparison with pre-inflated currency times, but nevertheless large, when compared with the trade the Colony is doing at present.

Compare Hong Kong with Shanghai. At the end of 1928 goods were imported into Hong Kong, thanks to the higher exchange rate ruling, at about eight per cent. cheaper than they would cost in Shanghai. Immediately the goods went into China, this eight per cent. advantage was lost, as in Canton money the up-country dealer had to pay eight per cent. extra, in buying Hong Kong dollars. Now let us suppose the Hong Kong and Shanghai dealers both held the identical goods in stock at the end of 1928.

Unless the Hong Kong goods were cleared before, they would cost the up-country dealer seven per cent. more in Canton currency, than would the identical Shanghai goods. That was the position up to the middle of last month. This higher cost is entirely due to currency values. Of course the Hong Kong dealer received no more dollars than he would have received at the end of last year. I hope I have made myself sufficient-

unfortunate thing for us here. To buy Hong Kong dollars the Cantonese had at first to pay on the basis of 125 to 100. But of course as more demand came along (and this further demand came as soon as the Mint released more silver currency) the exchange figure rose until it reached 134 Canton dollars for 100 Hong Kong dollars, but fortunately the Canton Government realized the evil and closed the Mint down promptly. I am sure all business men will appreciate this prompt action. If this silver could have been resold in London to make the exchange adjustment, such an artificial inflation could not have occurred.

In every trade this currency question is making itself felt, and yet no one seems to make any move in the matter.

Up-country exports, when exchange was normal, were bought in Hong Kong as you well know, but now purchases in Hong Kong currency are not possible.

I have been informed that this question is being very carefully watched in Shanghai as well as in Canton, but this is only natural as any improvement of trade here, as the result of a normal dollar locally, will mean a corresponding loss of trade to them.

I am also informed that manufacturers in England are alive to the position and if this is so I only hope they will bring to the notice of the Home Government, but it is really only a local matter and if the English suppliers sell to Shanghai instead of to Hong Kong, why should they complain? It is up to us to do something for ourselves.

Every day the position is getting worse and I consider it essential that we should pass a resolution asking the Government to investigate the matter publicly, without delay, and take whatever action is found necessary to bring the Hong Kong currency down to the parity of silver even if it means withdrawing the note issuing facilities from the banks, and issuing a standard Government bank note.

The Rent Problem.

I also wish to bring to your notice another issue affecting the Chinese merchants and tradesmen in general, namely, the rent problem. There is no denying the fact that the rents of the commercial houses and shops, even in the busiest areas, are far too high. Looking at the matter from all possible points of view, it is not only economically sound that the raising of rent should be checked by legislation, but it is also equally justifiable that the interest and welfare of the merchants and tradesmen should be safeguarded.

The prevalent practice of giving one month's notice to quit, on failing to meet a demand for increased rent, is pernicious and harmful in more ways than one. And tenants trading under present conditions will find it most disheartening to do business in this Colony. One month's notice hardly gives the tenant time to adjust matters and more often than not this short notice involves no inconsiderable loss of money and potential business. It is time for the Government to look into this matter as well.

Outspoken Comment.

Mr. Chiu Chi Fan addressing the gathering said that he did not think the Hong Kong Dollar was the only reason why the trade of Hong Kong was running low. Hong Kong was not a producing centre but only handled goods that came in and went out again. At one time it was the key to South China and although it would still be called by that name, it was nevertheless true that Hong Kong had lost a good deal of its former business.

Up to a few years ago, most of the cargo intended for South China, or coming out of South China, came through Hong Kong. This meant business for the godowns, the stevedores, the shipping companies and cargo coolies. Nowadays direct shipping communication can be found between almost any two ports in the world and Mr. Chiu insisted that the rise of rice from Bangkok, which formerly had to pass through Hong Kong before going North. Now direct shipping communications with Northern ports have deprived the Colony of a good deal of rice business, and it was not surprising as dealers in Shanghai and elsewhere could save about 30 cents a picul by importing the rice direct. The same remarks could be applied to Java sugar which was formerly shipped to Hong Kong for distribution. Now, steamers run direct to the various buying centres.

Business Morality.

As regards the Chairman's remarks to the effect that Shanghai enjoyed more trade than Hong Kong, Mr. Chiu said that perhaps that was due to the low standard of business morality in South China. He gave several instances of "sharp practices" by Southern Chinese and concluded by saying that he was not surprised that foreigners preferred to deal with North China.

The exchange on the Hong Kong dollar might be one of the reasons for trade depression, but Mr. Chiu did not think it was the only reason.

Mr. Ng U Cham, another member, said that he was glad the Chairman had brought up the question and he would second the resolution, for if the currency was

an obstacle to better business, by all means investigate the question and find a solution.

Mr. Ng agreed, however, that there were many factors which kept back Hong Kong's return to normalcy, notably the increased number of direct shipping lines as Mr. Chiu had explained.

Mr. Ng also pointed out that when goods came through Hong Kong in the old days, merchants here were able to take their "rake off" and also, from time to time indulge in a little speculation, by purchasing on "spec" and selling from Hong Kong when the demand occurs. During the strike in 1925, exporters of products from South China were compelled, owing to inactivity in Hong Kong, to ship their goods either direct or to another port for transshipment. Many of these exporters found that they could sell their goods much cheaper through other ports than Hong Kong and as a result of the strike therefore, Hong Kong had irretrievably lost a good deal of the business that used to come from sellers in South China.

Mr. Ng went on to say, that it seemed to him that if the Government were to issue banknotes, there was no reason for them to prevent the notes from standing at a premium. There were two sides to the question but he heartily supported the motion if by so doing he could help bring about a better condition of trade in Hong Kong.

Mr. Ng added that recent duties imposed on goods from Hong Kong by the Chinese authorities was another important factor which was keeping down the Colony's business. Chinese products, such as vermicelli and groundnut oil, were subjected to extra duty because they passed through Hong Kong and consequently dealers now avoided this port as much as possible.

"The resolution to approach the Government was then put to the meeting and passed unanimously."

THE RENT QUESTION.

Opinion seemed divided on the rent question, a number of members standing up for the landlord and a number for the shopkeepers. In the one hand it was contended that shopkeepers who found they could not meet high rents should seek to trade in districts where the rent was low. But instead of doing this, shopkeepers wanted the best sites and apparently would not like to pay for it. The landlords' position was that if the shopkeepers did not like to pay the rent, they were at liberty to go, as there was always someone willing to pay high rent for a good locality.

For the shopkeepers it was argued that retailers were really the backbone of the local home and firms and every step should be taken to give them as much opportunity to make money as possible.

The chairman suggested that suggestions be written and forwarded to the Guild by such members who think they have something practicable to suggest. This was carried.

IMPUDENT DAYLIGHT ROBBERY.

TWO CHINESE CHARGED.

Two Chinese were charged before Mr. T. S. Whyte Smith at Kowloon Magistrate's yesterday with armed robbery at 681 Nathan Road, and stealing a gold ring and a pair of gold bangles. Both men denied the charge.

Inspector James said that on the morning of September 3, two men (or possibly three) went to the second floor of 681, Nathan Road, and said that they had a parcel and a letter for the occupier. The amah opened the door and summoned her mistress, but the latter was seized by one of the men. The pair of them rolled the inmates but the amah slipped away and shouted "save life." Another amah heard her and raised an alarm. Police whistles were blown and police from the Mongkok Police Station, just close by, ran out. The two defendants were coming down the stairway at the time and were arrested. The stolen property was found on them.

Later a search was made and two daggers were found on the stairway. The hearing was adjourned.

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SIX MONTHS \$7.50
TWELVE MONTHS \$15.00

11, Ice House Street.

EXPECTED ARRIVALS AND MOVEMENTS.

Aeneas arrived from Europe Sept. 19.
Aki Maru due from Manila Sept. 19.
Aechies due from Europe Nov. 2.
Andre Lebon due from Europe Oct. 8.
Angers due from Shanghai Oct. 8.
Asia due from Australia Oct. 7.
Astruc due from Europe Sept. 30.
Atsuta Maru due from Straits Sept. 30.
Automedon due from Europe Oct. 10.
Awa Maru due from Japan Oct. 10.
Belians due from Europe Oct. 22.
Bengal Maru arrived from Singapore Sept. 20.
Bengal Maru due from Singapore Sept. 28.
Benlomond due from Java Sept. 20.
Benroch due from Straits Sept. 23.
Boliver due from Singapore Oct. 11.
Bremerhaven due from Shanghai Oct. 23.
Burgenland due from Shanghai Sept. 21.
Burma Maru due from Japan Oct. 12.
Calchas due from Shanghai Nov. 12.
Carnarvonshire due from Europe Sept. 23.
Ceylon Maru left for Japan Sept. 19.
Chango due from Australia Oct. 11.
Chenonceaux due from Europe Nov. 3.
Cingalese Prince due from New York Sept. 26.
City of Cardiff due from Singapore Oct. 14.
City of Corinth due from Europe Oct. 22.
City of Newcastle due from Europe Sept. 24.
City of Norwich due from Shanghai Oct. 6.
Coblenz due from Shanghai Sept. 27.
Cremor due from Swatow Sept. 23.
Delia due from Europe Oct. 6.
Diomed due from Europe Nov. 10.
Duishburg due from Europe Sept. 27.
Duchessa d'Aosta due from Shanghai Oct. 5.
Emp. of Asia arrived Yokohama Sept. 11.
Emp. of France due from Manila Sept. 22.
Emp. of Russia due from Vancouver Sept. 20.
Esquilino due from Shanghai Oct. 13.
Eumaeus due from Europe Oct. 28.
Formosa due from Europe Sept. 27.
Franken due from Shanghai Oct. 11.
Fulda due from Europe Sept. 24.
General Metzinger due from Saigon Sept. 21.
Genoa Maru due from Japan Oct. 7.
Ginga Maru due from Singapore Oct. 15.
Glennapp due from Shanghai Oct. 2.
Glenbeg due from Europe Oct. 11.
Glenbue left for Shanghai Sept. 19.
Glenhiel due from Shanghai Oct. 16.
Haruna Maru due from Japan Oct. 4.
Hector due from Japan Oct. 2.
Imperial Prince due from Singapore Oct. 10.
Japanese Prince arrived New York Sept. 18.
Javanese Prince due from Singapore Oct. 24.
Kalyan due from Europe Sept. 27.
Kamo Maru due from Shanghai Oct. 18.
Kanagawa Maru due from Japan Sept. 23.
Karmala due from Japan Oct. 12.
Kashgar due from Europe Oct. 25.
Katori Maru left for Shanghai Sept. 15.
Khyber arrived London Sept. 9.
Kidderpore due from Singapore Sept. 23.
Kitano Maru due from Shanghai Sept. 20.

VEREENIGDE NEDERLANDS-CHIE SCHEEPVAART-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(UNITED NETHERLANDS NAVIGATION CO.)
HOLLAND-OOST AZIE LIJN (HOLLAND-EAST ASIA LINE).
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG, BREMEN, GENOA AND ANWERP.

THE Steamship "GEMMA"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, Delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by the 23rd September, 1929, will be subject to Rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged Packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 21st September, 1929, at 10 a.m., by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, Hong Kong.
Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within Ten days after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by the Underinsured in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN General Agents.
Hong Kong, 16th Sept., 1929, [8381]

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CONSIGNEES' NOTICE. THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LIMITED.

From LEITH, LONDON & STRAITS
The Steamship "BENAVON"

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence, and/or from the wharves Delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 22nd instant, will be subject to Rent. All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underinsured on or before the 6th October, 1929, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 21st instant, at 10 a.m., by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Ltd., Agents.
Hong Kong, 15th Sept., 1929, [8375]

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CANADIAN PACIFIC

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TO VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER17 Days Hong Kong-Vancouver, 14 Days Shanghai-Vancouver
11 Days Kobe-Vancouver, 9 Days Yokohama-Vancouver

	Hong Kong	Shanghai	Kobe	Yokohama	Vancouver
Leave	Leave	Leave	Leave	Leave	Arrive
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Sept. 25	Sept. 28	Oct. 1	Oct. 3	Oct. 12
EMPEROR OF ASIA	Oct. 9	Oct. 12	Oct. 15	Oct. 17	Oct. 26
EMPEROR OF CANADA	Nov. 13	Nov. 16	Nov. 19	Nov. 21	Nov. 30
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Nov. 27	Nov. 30	Dec. 3	Dec. 5	Dec. 14
EMPEROR OF ASIA	Dec. 12	Dec. 15	Dec. 18	Dec. 20	Dec. 29
EMPEROR OF CANADA	Jan. 15	Jan. 18	Jan. 21	Jan. 23	Jan. 31
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Feb. 12	Feb. 15	Feb. 18	Feb. 20	Mar. 1
EMPEROR OF ASIA	Mar. 5	Mar. 8	Mar. 11	Mar. 13	Mar. 22
EMPEROR OF CANADA	Mar. 19	Mar. 22	Mar. 25	Mar. 27	Apr. 4
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Apr. 2	Apr. 5	Apr. 8	Apr. 10	Apr. 19
EMPEROR OF ASIA	Apr. 16	Apr. 19	Apr. 22	Apr. 24	May 3
EMPEROR OF CANADA	May 15	May 18	May 21	May 23	May 30

(Regular Sailing Hour NOON but "EMPEROR OF RUSSIA" Sept. 25th will sail 8 A.M.)
(E/Asia and E/Russia call at Nagasaki the day after departure from Shanghai.)Connecting Canadian Pacific Atlantic sailings from Montreal and Quebec
every few days to Liverpool, Southampton, Glasgow,
Antwerp, Cherbourg and Hamburg.

HONG KONG-MANILA SERVICE

Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive
Hong Kong	Manila	Manila	Hong Kong
Oct. 1, 5 p.m.	Oct. 3	EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Oct. 4
Oct. 22, 5 p.m.	Oct. 24	EMPEROR OF ASIA	Oct. 25

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TAIYO MARU ... Wednesday, 18th Oct.

TENYO MARU ... Wednesday, 20th Oct.

SEATTLE, VICTORIA via Shanghai & Japan Ports.

YOKOHAMA MARU ... Monday, 23rd Sept.

MISHIMA MARU ... Monday, 21st Oct.

LONDON, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM,

via Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Suez.

KITANO MARU ... Saturday, 21st Sept.

HARUNA MARU (Calla Hall) ... Saturday, 5th Oct.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 25th Sept.

AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 23rd Oct.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

TOTTORI MARU ... Friday, 27th Sept.

AWA MARU ... Friday, 11th Oct.

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu,

Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.

RAKUYO MARU ... Tuesday, 24th Sept.

SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape

Town & Ports.

KANAGAWA MARU ... Tuesday, 24th Sept.

NEW YORK, BOSTON, HAVANA via PANAMA.

TOBA MARU ... Tuesday, 1st Oct.

LIBSON MARU ... Friday, 11th Oct.

LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Constantinople, Genoa &

Marseilles.

LYONS MARU ... Friday, 20th Sept.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

GENOA MARU ... Wednesday, 24th Oct.

SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA.

AKI MARU (Nagasaki direct) ... Friday, 20th Sept.

TOYOKU MARU ... Friday, 20th Sept.

BENGAL MARU ... Friday, 27th Sept.

+ Cargo only.

Reduced 1st Class Excursion Rates quoted between Manila and Australia.

For further information, apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Telephone: C. No. 292, 3997 and 3821. (Private exchanges to all Depts.) (7)

Shipping News Daily Statement, Waterfront News, etc.

YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT RETURNS

IMPORTS 9,000 TONS;
THROUGH CARGO
3,000 TONS.

Cargo returns shown at the Harbour Office during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday by vessels arriving in Hong Kong were as follows:—

	Cargo	Through
	H.K.	Ports
British		
Hydrangea	Swatow 70	—
Chenann	Shanghai 230	360
Kweiyang	Bangkok 900	—
Soochow	Shanghai 200	200
Glenluce	London 1,510	4,000
Chepshing	Tongku 2,040	310
Hop Sang	Canton —	130
American		
San Bernardino	Holilo 400	—
Portuguese		
Nam Peng	Fakhoi 50	—
Japanese		
Indo Maru	Moji 3,000	—
Chinese		
Tak Hing	Macao 50	—
Total	8,470	5,090

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

The arrivals and departures during the period under review were as follows:—

	Arr.	Dept.
British	3	6
American	1	1
Portuguese	1	0
Japanese	1	1
Chinese	2	3
German	0	2
Norwegian	0	1
Total	13	15

DAILY WATERFRONT NEWS.

COXSWAIN OF MOTOR-BOAT
FINED.TO PAY \$50 FOR OVER-
CROWDING.

The coxswain of the motor-boat Whampoa II. was before Commander G. F. Hole at the Marine Court yesterday morning for carrying eight passengers in excess of the number permitted by his license. The defendant who was summoned the previous day had pleaded not guilty.

Lance-Sergeant Hudson who prosecuted told his Worship that he stopped the defendants' boat whilst he was on duty and on counting the persons on board he found 28 in all. The passengers were American sailors under the command of

a naval officer. There were 23 sailors and three Chinese. The defendants' license permitted him to carry 10 only.

Defendant said that the American naval officer had hired his motor-boat to take the party of sailors. The officer promised to take the responsibility. Defendant handed his Worship a letter from the naval officer in which he said the latter accepted all responsibility. His Worship refused to see the letter and pointed to defendant that as the coxswain of the motor-boat, he alone, was responsible.

A fine of \$50 or one month imprisonment was imposed.

ASIATIC DECK PASSENGERS.

The following vessels brought Asiatic deck passengers to the Colony during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday:—
Hydrangea (Br.) Swatow 62
Kweiyang (Br.) Bangkok 38
Soochow (Br.) Shanghai 298
Swatow (Br.) Shanghai 33
Cheung On (Chinese) Shanghai 33
Total 381

A New Macao Service.

The Canton river steamers, s.s. Tung On and s.s. Sai On, are scheduled to commence a new service to Macao in addition to their night service to Canton. Arriving from Canton on Saturday night, the 21st inst., the s.s. Tung On will leave for Macao on Sunday morning returning the same afternoon, and will leave for Canton at 10 p.m. as usual. The s.s. Sai On will also carry out this trip to Macao the following Sunday on her arrival from Canton.

New Tug Leaves for Tientsin.
A new tug boat No. 5 recently built at the Taikeo Dockyards will leave, it is understood, for Tientsin this morning, calling at Shanghai on the way.

Rough Weather.

Capt. K. Harada, the master of the Aki Maru, which arrive here yesterday from Melbourne via Manila reports that bad weather and rough seas were encountered between here and Manila.

ARRIVALS.

September 18.

Indus Maru, Japanese str., 2,697 tons, Capt. K. Suzuki, from Moji, Kowloon Wharf.—O.S.K.
Nam Peng, Portuguese str., 573 tons, Capt. J. M. A. Pessanha, from Hoilow, buoy No. C39.—Shun On S.S. Co.

September 19.

Aki Maru, Japanese str., 6,029 tons, Capt. K. Harada, from Melbourne, Kowloon Wharf.—N.Y.K.
Sumatra Maru, Japanese str., 3,862 tons, Capt. G. Shimura, from Yokohama via port, Kowloon Wharf.—O.S.K.
Ekstrand, Norwegian str., 1,245 tons, Capt. Erikson, from Samarinda, Yaumati Wharf.—J.C.J.L.
Ningpo, British str., 1,222 tons, Capt. John Taylor, from Canton, buoy No. C43.—B. & S.

Hop Sang, British str., 1,359 tons, Capt. P. R. Gay Canning, from Canton, buoy No. D32.—J. M. & Co.

Naanchang, British str., 1,508 tons, Capt. W. Shaw, from Canton, buoy No. B48.—B. & S.

Chipshing, British str., 1,199 tons, Capt. S. O. Mitford, from Weihaiwei, buoy No. C33.—J. M. & Co.

Hang Sang, British str., 1,358 tons, Capt. S. H. Hutchings, from Swatow, West Point Wharf.—J. M. & Co.

Hydrangea, British str., 361 tons, Capt. P. W. Grieson, from Swatow, Chiu On Wharf.—Chiu On S.S. Co.

Lushan Maru, Japanese str., 1,507 tons, Capt. T. Yasukawa, from Canton, buoy No. C41.—N.Y.K.

Chongtu, British str., 1,338 tons, Capt. J. D. Whyte, from Canton, buoy No. C40.—B. & S.

Luchow, British str., 1,221 tons, Capt. N. Hardie, from Amoy, buoy No. C37.—B. & S.

Lyons Maru, Japanese str., 4,310 tons, Capt. K. Torii, from Shanghai, buoy No. A2.—N.Y.K.

San Bernardino, American str., 630 tons, Capt. E. Godinez, from Hoilow, Stonecutters.—The master of his agent.

CLEARANCES.

September 19.

Aki Maru, for Nagasaki, Calcutta, for Shanghai.
Chongtu, for Hoilow.
Chip Shing, for Canton.
Ekstrand, for Saigon.
Hang Sang, for Canton.
Hermid, for Hoilow.
Hydrangea, for Swatow.
Indus Maru, for Singapore.
Lushan Maru, for Swatow.
Lyons Maru, for Singapore.
Ningpo, for Kowloon.
Ningpo, for Swatow.
Sumatra Maru, for Singapore.
Wing Lee, for K. C. Wan.

CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Motor Vessel "VOITLAND"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company's godowns at Kowloon, where Delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless Notice has been given prior to Vessel's arrival.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th September, 1929, will be subject to Rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 23rd September, 1929, at 10 a.m. by our Surveyors, Messrs. Godard and Douglas.

All Claims must reach us before the 8th October, 1929, or they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

JEBSEN & CO., Agents.

Hong Kong, 17th Sept., 1929. [3833]

BANK LINE LTD.

AGENTS FOR

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT

"CITY OF PEKIN" ... London, Rotterdam, Amsterdam & Hamburg ... 9th October

NEW YORK, BOSTON & BALTIMORE

"CITY OF NORWICH" ... via Suez Canal ... 8th October

"CITY OF CARDIFF" ... via Suez Canal ... 5th November

ALSO AGENTS FOR

ANDREW WEIR & CO.

SERVICES TO

BOSTON, NEW YORK, BALTIMORE & NEW ORLEANS

"DEEBANK" ... 1st October

MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICA

"TINHOW" ... 5th December

Loading for Mauritius, Reunion, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Algoa Bay (Port Elizabeth), Mossel Bay and Capetown.
Through Bills of Lading issued to Beira, Quilimane, Illo, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Chinde, Inhambane, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Kilindini, Port Nolloth, Luderitz Bay, Walvis Bay and Madagascar.

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Telephone: Central 4751.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

P. & O., British India Apcar and Eastern & Australian Lines

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).
MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS
TAKING CARGO FORSTRAITS, JAVA, SUMATRA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, CONSTANTINOPLE, GREECE, LEVANTINE PORTS, EUROPE, ETC.
PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"MANTUA"	10,948	28th Sept.	Bombay, Marseilles and London
"KARMA"	9,125	12th Oct.	Mars., L'don, Hull, R'dm. & A'warp.
"KALYAN"	9,144	16th Oct.	Straits, Colombo & Bombay
"MAPORE"	5,283	30th Oct.	Mars., L'don, Hull, R'dm. & A'warp.
"MAPORE"	5,283	2nd Nov.	Mars., L'don, Hull, R'dm. & A'warp.
"MAPORE"	5,283	9th Nov.	Bombay, Mars. & L'don [A'warp.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	23rd Nov.	Mars., L'don, Hull, R'dm. & A'warp.
"RAWALPINDI"	16,619	7th Dec.	S'hai, Mars. & L'don
"BELTANA"	9,005	14th Dec.	Mars., L'don, Hull, R'dm. & A'warp.
"MALWA"	10,980	21st Dec.	Mars., L'don, Hull, R'dm. & A'warp.
"KEYBER"	9,114	28th Dec.	Mars., L'don, Hull, R'dm. & A'warp.
"RAJPUTANA"	16,619	10th Jan.	S'hai, Mars. & L'don
"LAHORE"	9,125	11th Jan. (Mars.)	L'don, Hull, R'dm. & A'warp.
"KALYAN"	9,144	18th Jan.	Mars., L'don, Hull, R'dm. & A'warp.
"JEYPORE"	5,318	25th Jan. (Mars.)	L'don, Hull, R'dm. & A'warp.
"MANTUA"	10,948	1st Feb.	Bombay, Marseilles and London
"KARMA"	9,125	15th Feb.	Mars., L'don, Hull, R'dm. & A'warp.
"KALYAN"	9,144	1st Mar.	Mars., L'don, Hull, R'dm. & A'warp.
"MAPORE"	5,283	15th Mar.	Mars., L'don, Hull, R'dm. & A'warp.
"MAPORE"	5,283	22nd Mar.	Bombay, Marseilles and London
"MALWA"	10,980	12th Apr.	Bombay, Marseilles and London
"RAJPUTANA"	16,619	28th Apr.	do.
"KEYBER"	9,114	10th May	Marseilles & London

* Cargo only. * Calls Casablanca. * Calls Karachi.
Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piræus, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"TILAWA"	10,008	9th Oct.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
"TALAMBA"	8,018	24th Oct.	do.
"TARADA"	8,949	27th Oct.	do.
"SHIRALA"	7,841	8th Nov.	do.
"TALMA"	10,000	15th Nov.	do.
"TILAWA"	10,008	17th Dec.	do.

B.L.—Apcar Line steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers. All steamers are fitted with wireless and carry a qualified surgeon.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (SOUTH)

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	4th Oct.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday
"NELLORE"	6,553	1st Nov.	Island, Townsville, Brisbane,
"TANDA"	6,956	28th Nov.	Sydney and Melbourne.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	3rd Jan., 1930	do.
"NELLORE"	6,553	31st Jan.	do.

* Calls Port Holland.
Regular Monthly Sailings from Hong Kong to Japan & Hong Kong to Australia The E. & A. S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Hoilo, Cebu, Kolambagan, Tawao, Timor, Durwin, or other ports en route as indicated.Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand & Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.
The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via
Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

* "NELLORE"	6,853	24th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KALYAN"	9,144	27th Sept.	do.
"TALAMBA"	8,018	1st Oct.	Amoy, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"TAKADA"	8,949	7th Oct.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"DELTA"	8,949	14th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"MAPORE"	5,283	8th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"MALEDONIA"	11,120	12th Oct.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"SHIRALA"	7,841	19th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
* "BELTANA"		23rd Oct.	do.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	26th Oct.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"TALMA"	10,000	29th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"TANDA"	8,956	3rd Nov.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"RAWALPINDI"	16,619	7th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"LAHORE"	9,125	11th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KEYBER"	9,114	21st Nov.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"MALWA"	10,980	23rd Nov.	do.
"TILAWA"	10,008	28th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"RAJPUTANA"	16,618	7th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"JEYPORE"	5,318	8th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	10th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KHIVA"	9,135	21st Dec.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
		1899	
"MANUUA"	10,948	3rd Jan.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"NELLORE"	6,853	7th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KARMA"	9,125	17th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"MALEDONIA"	11,120	31st Jan.	do.
"KALYAN"	9,144	14th Feb.	do.
"RAWALPINDI"	16,619	28th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"MALWA"	10,980	14th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"RAJPUTANA"	16,598	27th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KEYBER"	9,114	10th Apr.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"MANUUA"	10,946	24th Apr.	do.
"KASHMIR"	9,005	5th May	do.

